

Red Cross scotches anti-Israel chicanery

From our Correspondent—Geneva

The International Committee of the Red Cross has categorically denied anti-Israel allegations contained in a resolution adopted this week by the annual assembly of the World Health Organisation. The resolution accused Israel of preventing the Red Cross from distributing supplies to the inhabitants of the occupied territories.

An ICRC spokesman told your correspondent on Wednesday: "It is completely untrue to assert that we have been barred from this distribution work by the Israeli authorities. Distribution is continuing normally at a number of points."

The resolution, proposed by Afghanistan, India, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Somalia and Yugoslavia, was built through the crowded assembly by a show-of-hands vote of 41 to 2.

The two countries voting against were America and Israel, while 53 countries abstained, including Britain and France.

An observer said afterwards that the abstentions were clearly "politically decided, so as not to upset the Arab countries." Even a senior WHO official admitted that the vote was sheer "political chicanery."

A similar resolution was passed by the WHO last year.

The latest resolution, accusing the Israeli "occupying authorities" of blocking the distribution of

medicaments by the ICRC to the inhabitants of the "occupied territories," calls on Israel to "abandon the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war"; accused her of violating the "basic human rights of the (Arab) refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the occupied territories"; and called on her "to refrain from any interference with the activities of the ICRC in the occupied territories."

The ICRC spokesman said afterwards: "We have several times made distributions in the Gaza Strip, the Sinai area and Jordan... for example, as recently as February 17 (we made one) to 50,000 Bedouin in Sinai."

The ICRC spokesman added that "some difficulties" encountered with the Israeli authorities had been discussed with them "and we were able to reach an acceptable compromise which enabled us to make the distribution."

Israel opens her arms

From our Correspondent Jerusalem

The Knesset gave second and third readings on Monday to an amendment to the Nationality Law, making it possible for Jews qualifying for admission to Israel under the Law of the Return to apply for citizenship while still resident in countries which forbid them from emigrating to the Jewish State.

The amendment, which comes into effect almost immediately, is primarily a gesture to Soviet Jews. It will enable them, if they renounce Soviet nationality, to become Israeli citizens while still in the Soviet Union.

Eichmann aide arraigned

West Berlin

Friedrich Boshhammer, 64, a former senior official in Adolf Eichmann's Jewish affairs department at the Nazi security headquarters in Berlin between 1942 and 1944, was charged here on Tuesday with murder and complicity in the killing of 150,000 Jews during the Second World War.

Boshhammer, who practised as a lawyer in the Ruhr town of Wuppertal until his arrest in 1968, is accused in the 634-page indictment of organising the deportation of Bulgarian, Italian, Rumanian and Slovak Jews to concentration camps. (Reuters).

More Soviet trials

Continued from page 1, column 3

a letter of protest to the Mayor of Leningrad on the day the trial opened there were called to the office of the Mayor of Riga and warned against making any public protest when the trial takes place in Riga. They told him there was no law to stop them.

Another trial of six people, four of them Jews who had applied for visas to Israel, has just come to light. It was held in February at Riazan in central Russia, and the charges were anti-Soviet propaganda and anti-Soviet organisation. The Jewish defendants were: Shimon Gril, 20; Ynri Budka, 24; Valeri Budka, 21; Semyon Zaslavsky, 23. The sentences ranged from three to seven years.

Before the Second World War, Riazan was a centre of Chabad Chasidism. The Chasidim managed to leave for Israel after the war.

While the series of trials is in progress the Moscow publicity media are developing and broadening their attack on "Zionism." One theme developed in a commentary on the Moscow home service during the week was that "Zionism" is a weapon of imperialism in its struggle against the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, was being used in attempts to undermine Socialism from within.

The two most recent illustrations given by Moscow radio were Czechoslovakia, where "the Zionist agents" received active support from abroad and Poland, where "Zionism" organised an attempted "counter-revolutionary revolt."

"Zionism" was seen, in another commentary, as "the striking force

of imperialism in Asia," where "international Zionist organisations are stepping up their subversive activities against the national liberation movements."

In Israel, meanwhile, former Soviet Jews have been holding a vigil at the Western Wall. They were visited there by the Cabinet after its meeting on Sunday.

Speaking in the Knesset on the Soviet trials the Premier, Mrs Golda Meir, said their aim was to spread fear and terror among other Jews so that they should not dare express their longing to emigrate to Israel.

Israel had the right to call upon the nations of the world not to keep silent or stand idly by.

Protests at the trial have been voiced throughout the Jewish world, from Belgium to Australia. A protest meeting against the trials of Jews in the Soviet Union will be held in Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Board of Deputies and ALEX.

It will begin at 3.30 p.m. and will be followed by the delivery of a protest letter to the editors of Britain's national newspapers.

Striking a somewhat discordant note, Dr Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, warned in Paris on Monday against stepping up the present coolie between world Jewry and the Soviet Union. This, he said, could only harm both sides.

Dr Goldmann was speaking at a meeting of the WJC's European Executive, at which "profound anxiety" was expressed.



This young Israeli has a difficult choice from among the plethora of books offered at one of the book fairs run by the Publishers' Association

Carmel left without headmaster

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

In the wake of the controversy following the recent appointment of 28-year-old Rabbi Jeremy Rosen as headmaster of Carmel College, the school has now been left without a headmaster for the rest of the present academic year.

Mr Joshua Gabay, who as acting headmaster for the past seven months was a principal contender for the headship, has returned to his original post as headmaster of the junior school. He has also resigned the College governors' offer to become assistant headmaster under Rabbi Rosen. When asked by the Jewish Chronicle whether he intended to leave Carmel College altogether, Mr Gabay declined to comment.

Mr Henry Harris, chairman of the governors, admitted this week that there was still opposition to Rabbi Rosen's appointment from some of the parents, although he claimed that "the overwhelming majority" of the pupils supported it.

The opposition of some parents was expressed at a recent meeting at which they decided to form a parents' association and in call a full meeting of parents soon.

Mr Nechama Azur, whose circular letter to his fellow-parents started the uproar about Rabbi Rosen's appointment, told me, however, that the governors were not representative of the parents. Therefore, those who disagreed with the governors' decisions could do nothing except take their children out of the college.

Mr Harris admitted that Mr Gabay, together with Rabbi Rosen, was among four candidates whose applications the governors had considered at their meeting at which the final appointment was made.

In a letter to the Jewish Chronicle this week three pupils of the college contradicted the school captain, George Aaron, and the vice-captain, Joel Schumann, whose criticism of the appointment was published last week. The signatories, Richard L. King, Joshua Segal and A. Lee Berger, who claimed to have been writing on behalf of the pupils, said that Mr Aaron and Mr Schumann had expressed only their own views.

Carmel College, which was founded in 1948 by the late Rabbi Kopel Rosen, father of the new headmaster, has since been transformed into a private company limited by guarantee with full charitable status. The members of the company are the 22 governors.

Round-Africa flyers intercepted

Tel Aviv

Israeli Air Force jets forced down a light private aircraft with two Germans on board on Monday, after it had penetrated deep into Israeli-controlled territory from Egypt.

The aircraft crossed into Sinai and flew almost to the edge of the Gaza Strip before being intercepted, apparently having overflown the dense Egyptian missile defence line on the Suez Canal and then penetrated Israeli's defence system.

The two men said on Tuesday that they had entered Israeli airspace by mistake on their way to Beirut from Egypt, where they

arrived on Sunday after a tour of Africa.

They attributed their mistake to navigation to outdated maps and incorrect information.

The pilot, Dr Albertus Gunther, a 47-year-old economist from Darmstadt, and Mr Horst Helmke, 55, from Cologne, left Israel for home on Wednesday after eight days in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Israel's first Arab Deputy Minister

From our Correspondent

Israel has her first Arab Deputy Minister, the highest post achieved by an Arab in Israel. It is 45-year-old Mr Abdul Aziz Zuhbi who joins the Health Ministry under Mr Victor Shalom next week. Both Mr Shalom and Zuhbi are members of the Arab Labour Party.

Mr Zuhbi, a graduate of the Arab College in Nazareth, was a time, and was later Mr Nazareth, his home town.

The present, newly appointed, Mr Self Edlo Zuhbi, member of a party affiliated to the Labour Party, is one of the new Deputy Health Ministers.

Mr Abdul Aziz Zuhbi and Edlo Zuhbi are members of a well-to-do family with a large property holding in districts and have spoken in support of Arab-Jewish ship.

USA refuses to promise

From our Correspondent

America has politely declined to discuss the matter of Jewish military supplies to Israel after July, but the recognition by the Board of their own position has been no hint of a negative answer to Israel's request, according to a reliable diplomatic source here.

Israel leaders raised the matter to remedy the grievance of Progressive members over the decision by the Board of their own position. Mr Landau had to Israel's request, according to a reliable diplomatic source here.

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JEWISH CHRONICLE

THE ORGAN OF BRITISH JEWRY—ESTABLISHED 1841

ספר זכרון

Friday, May 28, 1971 Sivan 4, 5731

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Reform may break with Deputies

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

The resignation of Mr F. M. Landau as a Treasurer of the United Synagogue has highlighted the split in the Board of Deputies which may yet lead to a breakaway by Reform and Liberal members, who represent 20 per cent of the community.

Mr Landau resigned in protest against the decision by the United Synagogue hon. officers—on the advice of Chief Rabbi

Landau—to reject his compensation claim to remedy the grievance of Progressive members over the decision by the Board of their own position. Mr Landau had to Israel's request, according to a reliable diplomatic source here.

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Mrs Amalie Jakobovits, the wife of the Chief Rabbi (in white coat), Mrs Regina Gaon, the Haham's wife (third from right) and Mrs Gryn, wife of Rabbi Hugo Gryn of the West London Synagogue (fourth from right) taking part in a vigil outside the Soviet Embassy in London this week, in protest against the Soviet trials of Jews. A group of Jewish women will be holding a torchlight march in London on Wednesday as part of the campaign to bring about the release from an Odessa prison of Raiza Palatnik (Reports, page 6)

Trials: World-wide protests

Jewish Chronicle Foreign Staff

The continuing series of show trials of Soviet Jews who persist in preserving their Jewish culture and demanding to be allowed to leave for Israel has met with world-wide protests by Jewish groups and some liberal-minded non-Jews.

In Israel an eight-day vigil at the Western Wall by Soviet immigrants was followed by a large youth rally there when the sentences in the Leningrad trial were announced. On Monday a sit-down demonstration was organised outside the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv, which represents Soviet interests in Israel.

In Paris 5,000 people attended a

rally in the Place de la République. A four-day hunger strike by a dozen young Jewish boys and girls in Düsseldorf was backed by the West German Jewish community and its rabbis.

The Executive Council of Australian Jewry is coordinating protest action "down under." Pickets and demonstrations accompanied a Soviet football team and the Moscow circus which recently visited there. New Zealand Jewry has been conducting a nation-wide campaign.

Protest action has been taken by young Jews in most European countries. Fifty women's organiza-

tions representing over a million women, mostly non-Jewish, have appealed in the Soviet Ambassador in Argentina for an end to the Soviet trials.

The veteran Italian Socialist leader, Senator Pietro Nenni, has expressed his "astonishment, bitterness and indignation" in a letter to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The New York Times said in an editorial that the Soviet Union's repressive tactics against her Jews could not work. The only solution was for her to open the doors to Jews who wished to leave.

(More Soviet trials—see back page)

Soviet bid for Cairo's allegiance

Jewish Chronicle Foreign Staff

The Soviet President, Mr Nikolai Podgorny, renewed the Soviet pledge of continued military, economic and political support for Egypt as soon as he arrived in Cairo on Tuesday with the Soviet Foreign Minister and a retinue of senior officials.

This is part of the Soviet effort to protect their Egyptian investment following President Sadat's purge of most of the pro-Soviet Ministers from his Government.

Mr Podgorny, listed second in the country's hierarchy at the Soviet Communist Party congress in April, previously visited Egypt at the end of the Six-Day War in June, 1967, to negotiate new arms supplies.

He is known to be an advocate of extensive military help for Egypt, a policy towards which there is the Soviet leadership, including Mr Alexei Kosygin, the Prime Minister, have been cautiously critical.

The recent upheaval in Egypt has put the extent and thoroughness of Soviet influence in the country in doubt. While the struggle which ended in President Sadat's victory—at least for the time being—was basically one for power, many of the men who were removed and are now being "investigated" were strongly committed to the Soviet connection.

President Sadat, who has a certain reputation for being "pro-Western," made himself suspect in

Soviet eyes with the friendly rapacious he accorded Mr William Rogers, the American Secretary of State, on his recent Middle East tour. Soviet publicity media have strongly attacked Mr Rogers' initiative.

On the other hand, they have astutely refrained from commenting on the Cairo changes, evidently because they were uncertain of their hearing on the Moscow-Cairo axis. Hence the Podgorny dash to Cairo.

In language notable for its lack of enthusiasm, President Sadat assured his guests on Wednesday that "Soviet-Egyptian friendship is a major principle of Egypt's policy."

(For the Israeli assessment of the visit see page 2).

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ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

Moscow protects investment

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Israel looks on Mr Podgorny's visit to Cairo as a natural move by the major "shareholder" in Egypt to ensure that his investment remains intact and that the "boardroom" upheaval will not result in the "management" adopting new policies (see page 1).

Jerusalem does not believe he will find much to worry about—except perhaps that every positive move in the Middle East over the

past year, from the August ceasefire and the efforts of the Jarring mission to the negotiation of a possible interim Suez agreement, has been the result of an American initiative, which inevitably widens the rift between Cairo and Washington.

But Israel's assessment is that Egypt's dependence on Soviet weapons is so great that the Army, which is now back in the political arena, is bound to be a major exponent of the Soviet connection.

At the same time Israel is aware of American sensitivity to what has been happening in Cairo. It is realised in the highest circles here that if Sadat shows readiness to ease his ties with the USSR and to widen his relations with the USA, while agreeing to continue the search for a settlement with Israel, Washington is almost certain to ask Israel to make a bigger effort to ameliorate her terms.

But at this stage there has been no American pressure of any kind on Israel, including the arms field. All weapons contracted for have been flowing in smoothly and an item has been held up.

What Israel is pressing for now is an indication of what the supply programme will be when the current contracts run out.

Here the talks are continuing, and there has not been an embargo, a suspension or even a negative response.

Both Israel and the USA are now waiting for some firm indication from Cairo that Sadat's hard-line speech represents only what Washington believes to be the rhetorical, as opposed to the practical, level of his diplomacy.

In a speech to the National Assembly which was broadcast to the nation on Thursday of last week, Sadat said that nothing could take precedence over "the nation's battle against Israel."

Israel is ready to continue talks once there has been a response from Cairo to the ideas she put forward through Mr Rogers and Mr Joseph Sisco, American assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs.

While agreement would have a profound psychological effect on the prospects for an overall settlement, the contrary is also true.

It, after all, that has been invested in negotiations on an interim agreement, the talks fall then, in the words of a very senior Israeli official, this would be a major setback and future prospects would be "very bleak."



Jerusalem mourns pray at the Western Wall

Mrs Meir praises Sadat's courage

From TORBEN MEYER—Copenhagen

"If a settlement can be reached, we would be ready—under certain conditions—to retire to a new border further to the east (than the Suez Canal), which must be secured in a peace agreement," Mrs Golda Meir, the Israeli Premier, told a press conference here on Sunday.

Answering questions from some 50 foreign journalists at the conference at the Royal Hotel here, Mrs Meir said that in the circumstances she had outlined, the Canal "could then be cleared and opened to Israeli shipping as well."

However, she added, Israel would in no circumstances worsen her strategic position.

Israel was prepared to co-operate with President Sadat to bring about the reopening of the Suez Canal, but "the Egyptian Government will not talk to us," Mrs Meir said.

Earlier, she said that Sadat had "shown a great deal of courage and a lot of ability in doing what he has done at this moment. We in Israel would like to hope that he will rise to his position . . . and

with her neighbours, but disagreed with the Rogers plan on "an essential point."

Mr Rogers wanted Israel to withdraw to her borders as they were on the eve of the 1967 Six-Day War, with some minor rectifications, but these borders were "only armistice lines."

They had not been drawn up as a result of negotiations, said Mrs Meir, but the question of negotiations was a key point. Israel's future borders must be drawn up after "free negotiations without any preconditions."

"We do not believe that anybody can say beforehand how the borders will look in the future. Minor rectifications in some places and major ones in others are unavoidable."

"Secure and agreed borders means, for us, that they must be easy to defend if attacked. If the Syrians are up above on the Golan Heights, there will always be a temptation for them to fire on our settlements in the valley as they did before. But if we are also up there, they have no chance to shoot."

"Secondly, we must be given absolute guarantees that there will never be wars with our neighbours again, and this must be stated in an agreement. . . . We do not want more wars and more victories."

Jordan had already demonstrated in the past that the old border in the centre of Israel, near Netanya, was not secure enough. So major rectifications there are unavoidable.

Mrs Meir then appealed to Israel's neighbours "to sit down in a room with us and negotiate if they really want peace. However, she continued, we seem to have taboo and untouchables."

During her three-day stay here (she arrived on Sunday), Mrs Meir had talks with the Danish Premier, Mr Elling Baunsgaard and Foreign Minister, Mr Poul Hartling. She also had a meeting with a number of Social Democratic Members of Parliament.

Mrs Meir left Copenhagen on Tuesday for Helsinki, where she attended the Socialist International conference, which opened on Wednesday, and had talks with the Finnish Premier.

From Finland, the Israeli Premier was due to fly to Stockholm today (Friday), for a stay over Saturday.

Jobs for all soon in Gaza Strip

Jerusalem

Unemployment in the occupied territories would end within a year or two, Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defence Minister, said here on Sunday. He was speaking to reporters during a visit to the Gaza Strip to hear complaints from 3,500 fishermen in the area.

Mr Dayan said that there had been a considerable improvement in the unemployment figures in the Strip, although there were still 10,000 unemployed out of a population of 400,000.

Most of them either could not find work or did not want to work because they were supported by welfare organisations, Mr Dayan said.

The critical question was that of the Arab refugees, and the too, was nearer a solution. "We would like to see the Arab population on the West Bank and in the Strip consider itself part of the community without being a burden on the Government's over it," he told the reporters.

When Mr Dayan, accompanied by the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Haim Barlev, and other senior officers, met the fishermen's leaders, they complained about limitations on their fishing rights.—(Reuters)

He then declared that it was untrue that the French attitude had been adopted by the other five Foreign Ministers. The basis reached at Paris accorded with American policy on the Middle East.

The Six wanted to help achieve a satisfactory peace settlement for all sides. Their unity on this point would serve as a stabilising element both in Europe and the Middle East.

Mr Walter Scheel, the West German Foreign Minister, told the daily *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* that Bonn's Middle East policy had not changed.

The Common Market countries had neither adopted a resolution nor offered a sovereign remedy for the Middle East. Our *Jerusalem* correspondent writes:

An up-to-date Israeli assessment of what happened at the Paris meetings of the Common Market Foreign Ministers earlier this month has satisfied Foreign Ministry circles here that much of the supposedly lost ground has been recovered.

West German Ambassador to Israel, Dr Jochen von Patzkow, presented his credentials to President Shazar last week.

Israel's Gross National Product will this year equal that of Egypt despite the fact that Egypt's population is eleven times greater.

Stating this here, the Finance Ministry's director-general, Mr Avram Avnion, pointed out that, ten years ago, Israel's GNP was only half that of Egypt.

This progress had been made despite the fact that Israel had to match the arms supplied free to Egypt by spending vast sums on her own defence equipment.

British settlers celebrate

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Older British settlers in the new quarter in the West Bank celebrated their twentieth anniversary on Sunday with a dinner at the Knesset, attended by the Prime Minister, Mr Golda Meir, and the head of the Agency's immigration department.

President Shazar, the head of the State, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr Moshe Dayan, also attended the ceremony.

The first Jews to live in the new quarter in the West Bank were expected to move in this week, when the first block of twelve flats will be ready.

Three more such blocks are expected to be completed during the next three months, and the whole housing scheme will provide accommodation for 250 people.

Israel will also build homes for the British settlers. They will be available to "anyone who wants to live there," Mr Zeev Shazar, the Housing Minister, said.

But he added that the new quarter in the area of the old "employed" there would be a priority.

Move into Hebron

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Bonn embarrassed by 'Six' document

From our Correspondent—Paris

An effort to formulate a unified policy on the Middle East, the Common Market countries are embarking on a second round of talks and studies in coming weeks, possibly next month, according to informed foreign diplomatic sources here.

The result should be a second report on the Middle East for consideration at the next session of the six Foreign Ministers in October or November.

Preparatory committee after the first round of talks on May 13 re-examined a number of weaknesses that led to the exports' discussion which produced the report.

The French policy reflected the French policy of Israel withdrawal from the occupied areas, the International of Jerusalem, and many controversial topics.

The working paper is not being shared or even communicated to the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, or the UN population on the West Bank and in the Strip consider itself part of the community without being a burden on the Government's over it," he told the reporters.

When Mr Dayan, accompanied by the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Haim Barlev, and other senior officers, met the fishermen's leaders, they complained about limitations on their fishing rights.—(Reuters)

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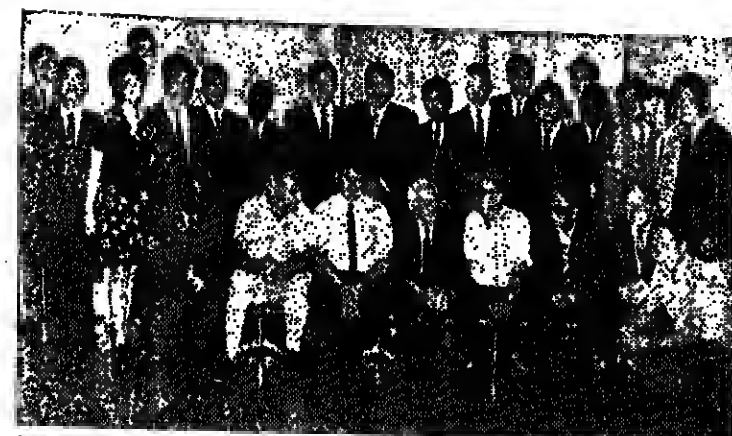
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Students from five continents who have graduated from a six-month course in groundwater research at the Hebrew University, with their teachers

Prejudice alleged by Sephardi rabbis

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

It is not only the Black Panthers who feel that the Israeli "Establishment" discriminates against them. Their feeling is partially shared by rabbis of the Sephardi and Yemeni communities.

In a letter to a religious newspaper, Rabbi I. J. Unterman, the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, claimed that in only one case had a rabbi been elevated to the status of judge of a religious court without having to go through the prescribed examination.

The organisation of Sephardi and Yemeni rabbis claims that this is untrue. Ten rabbis have been empowered to act as judges without examination, they say, and all of them are Ashkenazim.

The controversy is related to the sensitive question of the appointment of a special religious court to supervise the conversion of the non-Jewish spouses of new, mainly Soviet immigrants, and of another court to examine the status of people who have been declared *mamzerim* (bastards) in Jewish law.

The Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Haim Nissim, wanted to nominate two judges to a special conversion court without need for examination. Rabbi Unterman refused to accept them, on the ground that they might go on to rule on the husbandly issue.

However, the organisation of Sephardi and Yemeni rabbis, in a letter to Rabbi Unterman, claims that after examining the circumstances it has come to the conclusion that the two rabbis were rejected to a large extent for another reason: they were Sephardim.

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However, no one expects him to hold that office for more than a few months, as he is expected to be a prime contender for the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbinate of Israel, in succession to Rabbi I. J. Unterman.

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Mrs Meir beats Dayan by short head

Jewish Chronicle Foreign Staff

Mrs Golda Meir, the Israeli Premier, and Mr Moshe Dayan, the Defence Minister, are in almost equal favour in the latest Israeli popularity poll conducted to discover who are "the three most trusted people to lead Israel now."

But, for the first time in these three-monthly polls, Mrs Meir overtook Mr Dayan.

Mr Abba Eban, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Yigal Alon, the Deputy Premier, took third and fourth places. Mr Manochem Begin, the Herut leader, made a significant advance in public esteem, gaining over 6 per cent since the last poll.

The figures (rounded off to the nearest 1 per cent) were: Mrs Meir—55; Mr Dayan—54; Mr Eban—29; Mr Alon—28; Mr Begin—18; Major-General Haim Barlev—8; Mr Itzhak Rabin—5; Mr Pinhas Sapir—4; Mr Shimon Peres—3; Mr Ezer Weizmann—2; Mr David Ben-Gurion—1.

The nation-wide poll was conducted for the Jewish Chronicle by Mr Rafael Gilli, the director of Public Opinion Research of Israel Ltd (PORI).

Some 75,000 Arabs are expected to cross the bridges from Jordan to visit relatives in the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem between June 16 and September 15.

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Arab visitors

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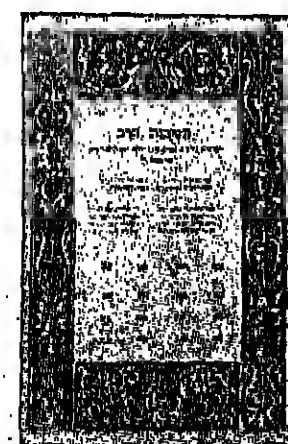
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OVERSEAS NEWS

Uncertainty in Latin America

From our Correspondent—New York

While there was near-panic among Chile's 35,000 Jews with the election of Dr Salvador Allende, the Marxist candidate, as President last September and between 3,000 and 4,000 Jews left the country, the situation now appears to have settled down.

There is a feeling of uncertainty among Chilean Jewry, but "there is no indication of a sizeable emigration," Mr Samuel Haber, the executive vice-chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, has reported on his return from a tour of South American countries.

The Jews were concerned about the possibility that President Allende "could be pressurised by forces beyond his control into more extreme policies."

At the same time, both Mr Haber and reports to the World Jewish Congress received here from Chile agreed that antisemitism was not a factor there.

There are a number of Jews in high positions in the Allende Government, the WJC report says, but none is identified with the Jewish community.

In Uruguay, Mr Haber and the WJC said, the economy was deteriorating, causing serious financial problems for the country's 52,000 Jews.

Speaking of the "uncertainty" about the future, Mr Haber declared that "the feeling is that many Jews would emigrate if they could liquidate their assets."

As in Chile, Brazil and Argentina, Mr Haber reported, "there is increasing concern for the growing number of old people and the inability of the community to care for them."

In Buenos Aires, where about

80 per cent of Argentina's Jews live, "there are serious changes taking place," Mr Haber said.

"One is the growing generation gap between the young people and their parents and grandparents, who are still largely influenced by their European background."

Less and less Yiddish is being spoken by the younger generation. The co-operative movement, which has supported the Jewish schools and other communal facilities, "is in danger of collapse."

Some of the Jewish schools were threatened with closure because co-operatives were their main means of support.

Brazil, on the other hand, "is experiencing a booming economy and I found in the Jewish community a somewhat more relaxed feeling" than in the other countries, Mr Haber declared.

Our Buenos Aires correspondent cables: The religious situation of Argentine Jewry was "the most desperate" in the world, Dr David Kohans, the Chief Rabbi of Argentina, told Amlo, the representative organisation of the Buenos Aires Ashkenazi community. He said that about 120 provincial communities were without a rabbi and 50 of these faced dissolution.

Fay Schneider also caters for less people.

For some time now Fay Schneider has been supervising Kosher banquets for between 300 and 650 people in the Westbourne Suite at the Royal Lancaster Hotel.

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UNDER THE BETH DIN AND KASHRUS COMMISSION

Royal Lancaster London



Israeli musician Miriam Fried, 25, being congratulated on winning the Queen Elisabeth musical contest for violinists in Brussels on Sunday by the Japanese contestant, Tamara Fuykura, who was placed third. Between them is the Russian, Andrei Korasakov, who came second

Antisemitism lingers among clergy

From our Correspondent New York

While Protestant clergymen are a good deal less antisemitic than their Church members, they are "a good deal more antisemitic than they ought to be," according to a study just issued by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The study, made public by the ADL's national chairman, Mr Seymour Graubard, is entitled "Wayward Shepherds: Prejudice and the Protestant Clergy," and is the sixth volume in the ADL's series, "Patterns of American Prejudice."

Prepared by a team of four behavioural scientists, it follows up an earlier study, "Christian Beliefs and Antisemitism," which was based on interviews with Protestant clergymen.

The four scientists found, after questioning 1,500 clergymen of the nine largest Protestant denominations in California, that their general basis for ill will was hostility to Judaism as a religion, stemming from an unwavering commitment to traditional Christian teachings—blame for the crucifixion of Jesus which, to them, has placed the Jews beyond redemption unless they accept Christianity.

Using four statements about Jews to measure antisemitism, the authors found that while 60 per cent or more of the clergymen questioned rejected one or more of the four most injurious comments, only 37 per cent rejected all four.

The Standard Club of Chicago, one of America's oldest Jewish clubs, has just made a momentous decision: Girls in "hot pants" will be barred.

terrorists after their defeat by King Hussein's forces in September, and the New Left's own decline were two contributory factors.

Two others were "the tentative steps toward peace taken by Israel and Egypt, spurred by the United States and the Soviet Union," and the Leningrad trials.

The report said that the outcry provoked in the world by the Leningrad trials of Jews "moved certain anti-Soviet New Leftists to cease their consistent anti-Israel position."

It also pointed out that a split had developed among New Left groups over while political parties or Arab States to support.

Roman Jews move Right

From our Correspondent Rome

Though the majority of Rome's Jewish population has in the past voted for the progressive parties, competent observers believe that in the local elections on June 13 a number of small Jewish businessmen seriously affected by the current wave of strikes and rising costs may respond to right-wing propaganda.

With the exception of the extreme right-wing extra-parliamentary group, Rivolta del Popolo, the rightist parties have kept their programmes totally free of anti-semitic elements.

An anti-Zionist, pro-Palestinian, and anti-Western line has been played only by the Communist and other extreme Left-wing groups.

Governor at service

From our Correspondent Kingston

Sir Clifford Campbell, the Governor-General of Jamaica, read part of Psalm 118 at a service in Kingston Synagogue to mark the 50th anniversary of the merger of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi communities to form the United Congregation of Israelites in Jamaica.

The scroll-bearers included Sir Neville Ashenheim, the Leader of Government business in the Jamaican Senate, and Mr Eli Matelon, the Mayor of Kingston.

Leaders of the political parties also attended the service. Monsignor Roy Campbell, conveyed greetings from the Roman Catholic Church on the island.

Minister for Salisbury

From our Correspondent Salisbury

A proposal to appoint a joint communal rabbi for the Ashkenazi and Sephardi congregations in Salisbury is likely to be dropped with the announcement that Israeli-born Rabbi Y. Shapira, 30, will arrive here in June.

It is expected that Rabbi Shapira, who at present ministers to the community of Quilshorn, Cape Province, will be appointed minister of the Salisbury Ashkenazi Hebrew Congregation.

Austria fails to hand over archives

From our Correspondent

There is disquiet among the Jewish community at the refusal of the authorities of the province of Burgenland to hand over the archives of the community of the province.

Before the advent of the Nazis, Austria's second largest province, was a stronghold of Judaism, and the community had a long history spanning centuries, as did the Sephardi community the exclusive right to guide

In 1934, Dr Sander Wachsmann, a Jewish scholar known in the province as a Zionist, collected all the documents and arranged them in an archive.

After the Nazis took over in 1938, the documents were taken to the hands of the local Gestapo, where they remained until the end of the Second World War.

Most of the Austrian Jews having been killed or driven to other countries, including the Vienna community, the archive was handed over to the local Jewish historical archive in the town of Salzburg.

The Burgenland community, with modern protest authorities, still refuse to hand over to Jerusalem, because they intend to establish a museum in Eisenstadt, a fortress of the high Burgenland archives will be displayed.

One of the most enthusiastic opponents of the project is a Jew, Dr Kurt Schönbauer, professor of Judaism and Jewish history at the University of Vienna.

Nobody impugns his good intentions, but he has a growing feeling among Jewry that his enthusiasm is misguided.

Vienna prize for Jew

From a Correspondent

Dr Benno Sachs, a professor at the University of Music and Theatre in Vienna, has been awarded the prize of a ceremony in Vienna.

The prize was established by the Hamburg philanthropist, money provided by Mr von Oheimb.

The fund is administered by the fund's director, Dr Sachs, who presented the prize to the winner.

Dr Sachs is the son of the famous violinist and conductor, the Bartok orchestra and member of the Budapest Academy of Sciences.

His father, Miksa Sachs, was educated at yeshiva and later achieved fame as a pianist for his spirited defence of Hungary in 1862.

Liberals get second rabbi

From our Correspondent

Mr David L. Lichtenstein, elected assistant rabbi of the Liberal Synagogue, will be the second rabbi of the congregation.

Mr Lichtenstein, 30, will be the second rabbi of the congregation, which has been in existence since 1901.

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HOME NEWS

US treasurer resigns in deputies split

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

During an impassioned debate at the Board of Deputies on Tuesday, Mr F. M. Landau announced his resignation as a treasurer of the United Synagogue.

Mr Landau's motion to delete from the Board's constitution Clause 43—which gives the spiritual leaders of the United Synagogue and the Sephardi community the exclusive right to guide

the secular side of the Board, said that the time was not yet ripe for it. The deletion of Clause 43, Mr Landau said, would simply leave the religious authority in the hands of its president, which "was the worst place for it."

Agreeing that the Progressives had a point, Mr Duck Cooper thought that the Board was "on the wrong track" in trying to solve the problem by "kicking the third rabbit in the teeth."

The talk lay with "the liberals" in both sections, he said, and pressure must be put on them for compromise.

Mr Harold Langdon, leader of the Liberal Reform and Liberal

deputies, said that the Board was a pluralistic body representing both sides, which believed in their own ways of preserving Judaism with equal sincerity. As a participant in the negotiations for many years Mr Langdon supported the abolition of all religious authorities because he was convinced that with the passage of time attitudes on both sides only hardened.

The leader of the Orthodox opposition, Dr Bernard Hama, accused the "liberals" in the Progressive section of having rejected the decision of last July. Although the positions, as he then foresaw it, had since crystallised, discussions between the two sections could still continue if Clause 43 were retained.

Replying to the debate Mr Landau urged that there was still time for the two sections to declare at the next Board meeting their agreement with the constitutional amendment as it was proposed last July.

Minister backs plan



Mr Sieff with the Minister for Education

The Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, was the guest of honour at a supper party held at Michael House, the Marks & Spencer headquarters in London, this week.

It was arranged by the Simon Marks Education Fund to enlist support for the Clapton Jewish Day School, which is to be rebuilt and extended at a cost of £180,000. The school has 575 pupils.

Those present responded to an appeal made by Mr Cyril Stein by contributing over £150,000.

Mrs Thatcher, giving her "full support to the project on which you have embarked," said that she was pleased to assist schools that were founded on a positive belief for the benefit not only of the

pupils but of the community at large.

Mr J. Edward Sieff, who presided, spoke of the "excellent qualities of both general and Jewish education afforded in the schools championed by the Zionist Federation Educational Trust." It was confidently expected, said Mr Sieff, that on completion in September, 1972, the new school—to be known as the Simon Marks Jewish Primary School—would be granted voluntary aided status and would be maintained by the local authority.

Mr A. Kramer, the chairman of the trust, expressed thanks to their guest of honour for her presence which, he said, had made the evening a memorable occasion.

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Trafalgar Square demonstration

Russian Jewess pleads for more protests

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Some 1,500 predominantly Jewish demonstrators assembled in Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon and loudly cheered the grateful assurance of a Russian Jewess, Mrs Lena Volkova, that "your protest here and your support provide a shield to Soviet Jews against harassment and victimisation."

Mrs Volkova, who was born and educated in Khar'kov, is one of the more recent Soviet immigrants to Israel. Although her husband and son had been allowed to go with her, both her father and brother are still in the Soviet Union.

Addressing the rally, called jointly by the Board of Deputies and the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women, she said that her message was one of gratefulness on behalf of Soviet Jews

machinery of the State was directed against any attempts by Soviet Jews to express or pursue their Jewishness. While, on the one hand, there was a drive for Jews to be forcibly assimilated, discrimination and antisemitism were constant reminders that Jews were different. In her own home town, Khar'kov, which had a population of 120,000 Jews, there was not one synagogue left, the last having been closed in 1948. Nor was there a monument near the ravine, on the outskirts of Khar'kov, where 80,000 Jews had been executed by the Nazis during the war.

Speaking in very good English (which she had studied at university), Mrs Volkova ended her moving speech with an appeal to Jewish and world opinion to continue the campaign of protest and pressure by demonstrations, petitions and, above all, by publicising the names of Soviet Jews who were fighting for their human rights and Jewish dignity.

Helping the victims

"This is very important. You have no idea how many people sit glued to their radio sets listening to the BBC and other stations so that they may know that they are not alone. Your campaign will not harm them, it will help them. Your support may make the sentences of the victims already on trial lighter and it creates a shield for those who may be victimised tomorrow."

The rally, which passed without any incident, was held under the joint slogans: "Human rights for Soviet Jews" and "Stop the Soviet show trials."

Opening the rally, Alderman Michael Fidler, MP, president of the Board of Deputies, said that its purpose was not to attack politically the Soviet Union but to reassert the human rights of Soviet Jewry in the name of humanity.

Lord Jenner stated that public opinion must make it clear to the Soviet authorities that it would not tolerate the vicious and unkind treatment of the Jewish minority which was illegal even by the standards of Soviet law.

Russian treatment of the Jewish



The "platform" at the impressive Trafalgar Square demonstration on Sunday

minority was also condemned by the Conservative MP, Mr Patrick Cormack, who is treasurer of the Anglo-Soviet Parliamentary Group. Speaking as a non-Jew who had respect and regard for the achievements of the Soviet people and its Government, he said that nothing was more designed to diminish that respect and regard than the refusal of the Soviet authorities to recognise and observe the basic rights of her minorities. Russia could not claim the credentials of a civilised nation so long as she was suppressing the aspirations of the Jewish people.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Lord Soper who had hurried from his platform in Hyde Park Corner to address the rally in Trafalgar Square. "It is no good for me to condemn the evil of apartheid in South Africa and, at the same time, ignore similar evils in other parts of the world," he said.

Women's 24 hour vigil

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

For 24 hours—most of it made miserable by pouring rain and a thunderstorm—more than 40 Jewish women, wearing black and huddled under men-sized umbrellas, kept a vigil at the entrance to Palace Green, Kensington, a short distance from the Soviet Embassy.

The vigil, a protest against the secret trial of four young Jews in Riga, began at midday on Monday and ended, still in pouring rain, at noon on Tuesday.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made by the wives of four Members of Parliament to present letters of protest to the Soviet Embassy officials. But each time the Russians refused to accept them.

On Monday Mrs S. Clifton-Davies and Mrs Raymond Fletcher went to the door of the Embassy only to be turned away. On Tuesday, Mrs Paul Rose and Mrs Reg Frieson were not even allowed to the gates of the Embassy. A police sergeant went to the door and asked the Russians if they would accept a letter from the two women. But again "Nyet" was the answer.

With the women on Tuesday were representatives of the nursing staff of the London Jewish Hospital—Sister Anna Gold and Sister Iris Berman. The nurses went to protest about the trial of one of the young Russians—Ruth Alexandrovitch—a member of their own profession.

On Tuesday afternoon a deputation of the women went to the House of Commons to meet MPs and present to them the letters the Russians refused to accept.

"We, representing the women of Great Britain, cannot understand the reasons why four young people are about to stand trial in Riga," one letter read. Addressed to the Soviet Ambassador, Mr M. Smirnovsky, another letter said, "As you and your wife have lived in England for some time perhaps you are aware of the fact that one lives a 'free' life here. We find it difficult to believe that in 1971 in human and secret trials befall people who are brave enough to say how they want to live." The letter asked the ambassador for a meeting "to discuss this enormous problem."

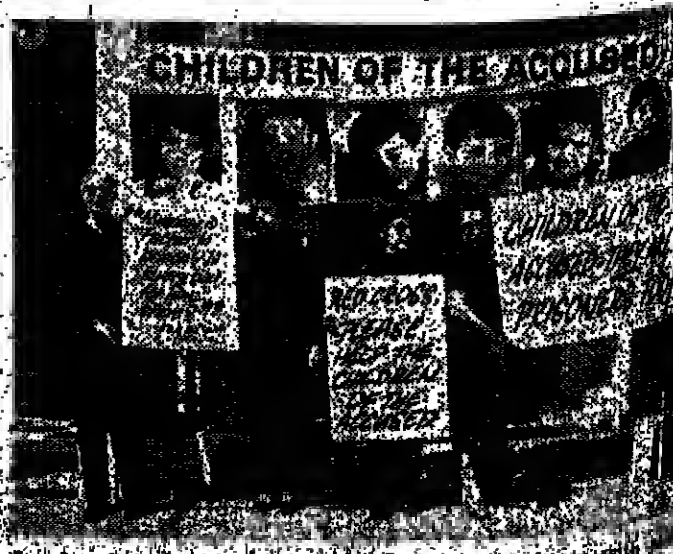
During the 24 hours, Mrs Jakobovits, wife of the Chief Rabbi, Mrs Gryn, wife of Rabbi Higo Gryn (Rofman), and Mrs Minnerv, wife of Rabbi Dow Minnerv (Hofman), also kept the vigil, and when it ended, Mrs Jakobovits and Mrs Gryn recited a special prayer for the Russian Jews on trial.

On Monday night, Mrs Jakobovits sent a car laden with cakes for those "on duty" and another Jewish woman, living near the Embassy went along with a huge urn of coffee.

There were some harsh comments, however, from some of those who endured the vigil, about the many Jewish women who, despite the publicity given to the protest, did not give their support.

"There are many of us who, but for the grace of God, would be in Russia today. Our grandparents came from there. Yet hundreds of Jewish women do not even bother to turn up," said Mrs Zaida Herrie, of West Hampstead.

Among those who also kept vigil were Lady Samuel, wife of Viscount Samuel, and Lady Brodka, wife of the Chief Rabbi Emeritus. And the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain's ladies' guilds were represented by Mrs J. C. Clark, the vice-chairman.



London Jewish women outside the Soviet Embassy

Embassy assault

From our Parliament Correspondent

Mr Paul Rose (Lab. East London) said he was devoted to the cause of the Jewish people and that he was not a member of the Jewish community. He said that he was not a member of the Jewish community and that he was not a member of the Jewish community. He said that he was not a member of the Jewish community and that he was not a member of the Jewish community.

Mr Rose then asked the Foreign Secretary to apologise to the Jewish community for the assault on the Embassy. He said that he was not a member of the Jewish community and that he was not a member of the Jewish community. He said that he was not a member of the Jewish community and that he was not a member of the Jewish community.

Objection to van

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Despite a Russian protest to the Foreign Office, a van carrying touring London streets this morning as part of the protest against the trial of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The van, run by Heret, Ltd., with placards and loudspeakers to the British public to stop the trial.

The Russians protested after it had been reported that the Soviet Consul in London had written to the Foreign Office asking for Home Office action against the van. The Foreign Office said that it was not contravening the law and that it was not contravening the law.

According to Mr George, vice-chairman of Heret, Ltd., the van was given at the end of the year in 1970. He added that the van was given at the end of the year in 1970.

Mrs White appealed for members and expressed her hope to hold an annual meeting in London at the end of the year in 1971. She added that the van was given at the end of the year in 1970.

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Shabbath services 'too long'

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Members, readers and honours of synagogues were told by Chief Rabbi, Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, last week that Shabbath services should never be longer than two-and-a-half hours, and more than seven people should be called up to the reading of the Law.

Chief Rabbi was speaking at the pulpit of the Finchley Synagogue when he addressed the evening service there. It was a Shabbath service with six of his closest chazanim taking part. The service concluded with a national conference of the Association of Ministers of Great Britain, which was attended by more than eighty rabbis from all over Britain and Ireland.

Referring to the length of Shabbath services, the Chief Rabbi said that he was not a member of the Jewish community and that he was not a member of the Jewish community. He said that he was not a member of the Jewish community and that he was not a member of the Jewish community.

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Yeshurun row over plans

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

A dispute over plans to build a new Yeshurun synagogue at Edgware has, it is understood, led to a row between the synagogue's president, Mr Benn Weller, and the honorary officers of the Federation of Synagogues.

The Federation, however, deny that there has been a row, but only a "difference of opinion."

Mr Weller has declined to stand again for the presidency of the synagogue.

According to a Federation spokesman, the council of the Federation approved a proposal to build a new synagogue for the Yeshurun congregation which would include a ladies' gallery, hall and classrooms.

Approval was given for an advance of £20,000 to be made towards the cost and the Federation's architect drew up plans for the new building. Later the plans were revised to cut costs.

According to the Federation, the revised plans have been accepted by the synagogue and building will go ahead. The synagogue is to cost about £20,000.

Lord Arran warns



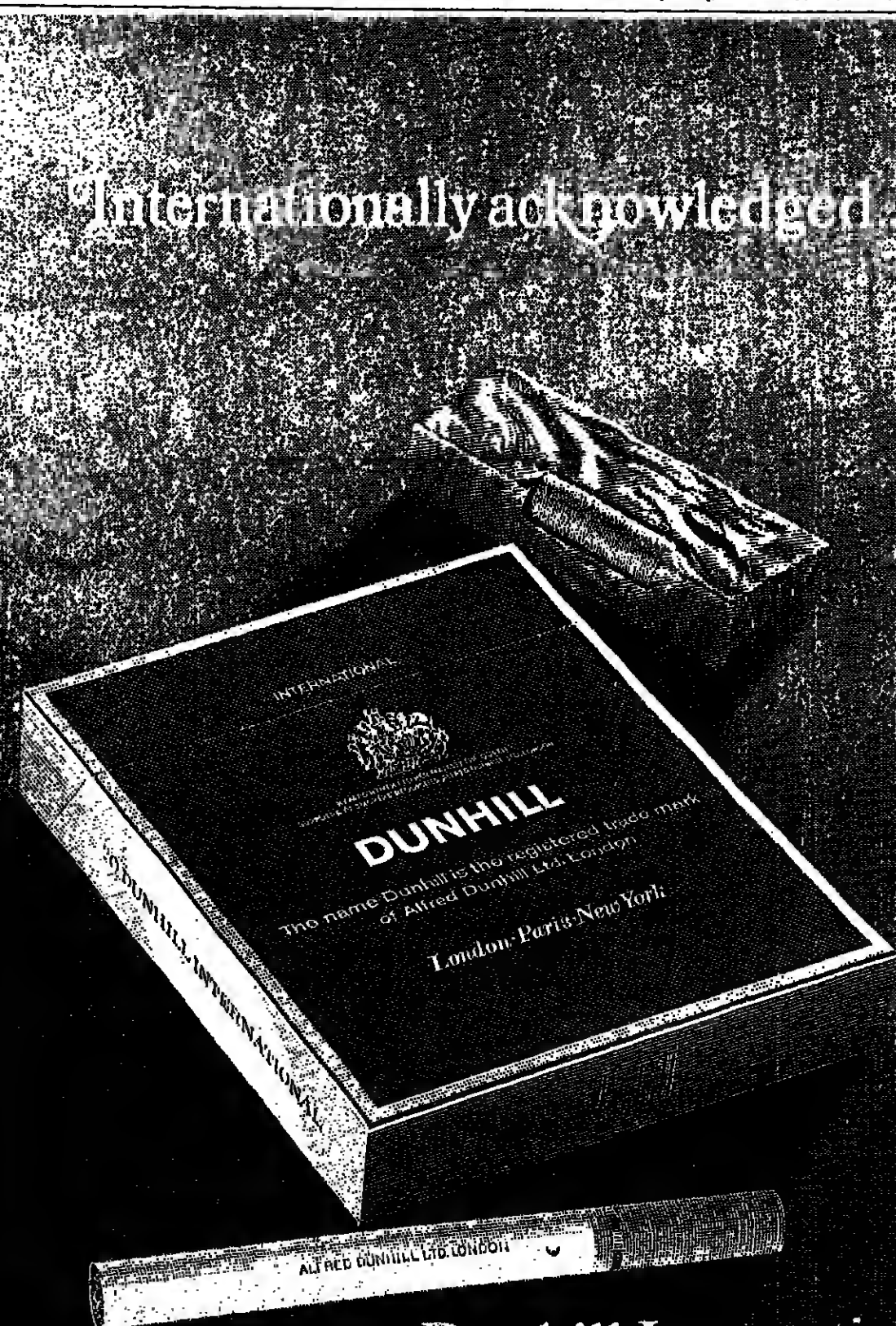
Lord Arran and Mrs Edmund de Rothschild

The Earl of Arran described both Israelis and Arabs as mere cannon fodder for the super Powers, the Soviet Union and America. If given a chance, Lord Arran declared, Israelis and Arabs would settle their differences.

Speaking at the 12th anniversary luncheon of the Central British Fund and Ose's women's division of the Dorechester last week, Lord Arran described the British Government's support for American efforts for the reopening of the

Suez Canal as "stupid." How could the British Government, which was so concerned with Soviet infiltration of the Indian Ocean, advocate reopening of the Suez Canal which would only serve to shorten the Russian route to that area, Lord Arran asked.

Mrs Paula Borenstein, public relations officer for the American Joint Distribution Committee, and Mrs Basil Jacobs, chairman of the women's division, said Mrs Edmund de Rothschild presided.

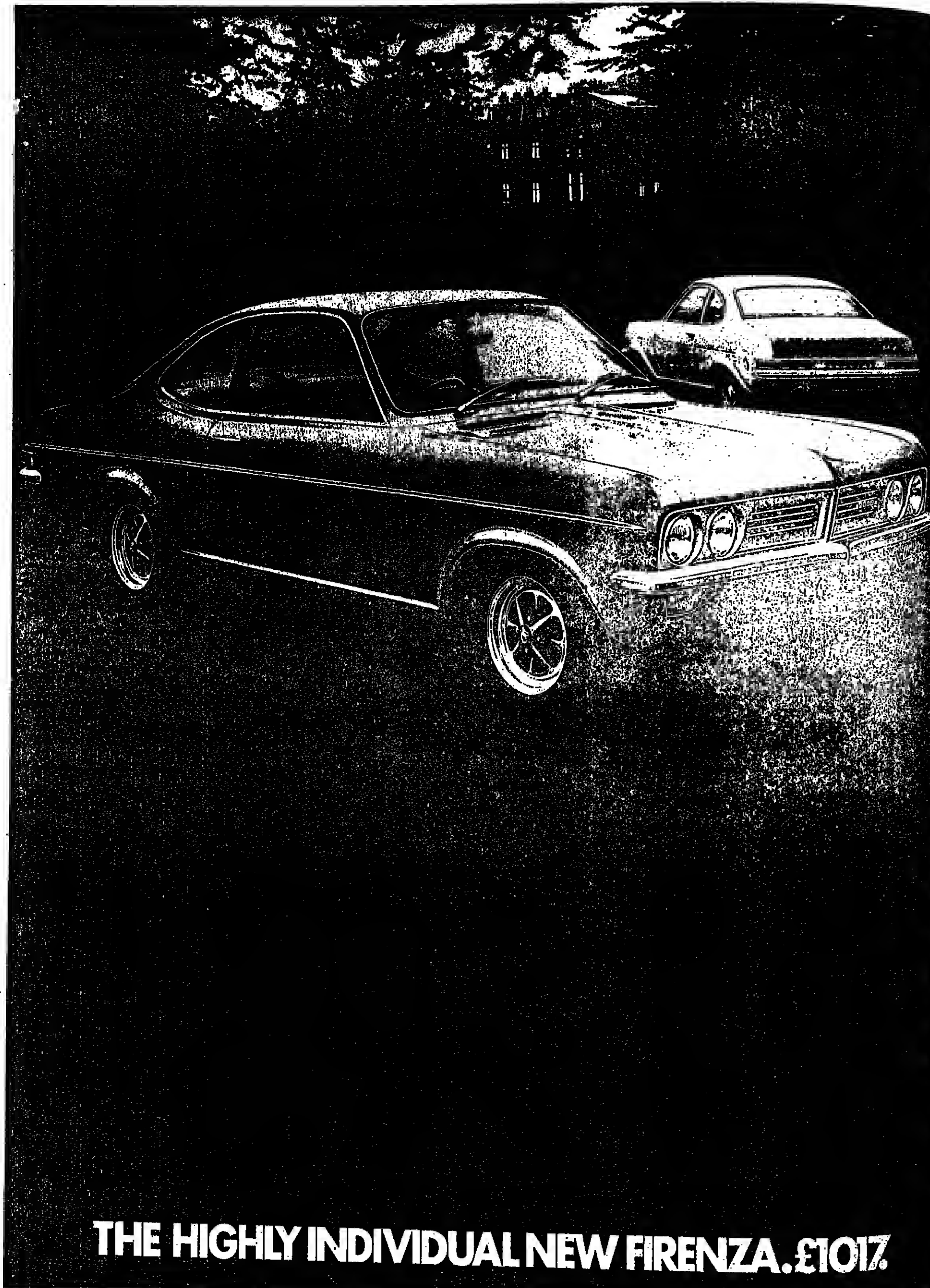


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POVERTY

burdened with an crippling defence budget is now confronted with the problem of how to help the plight of its underprivileged Oriental Jewish community.

Paying for past neglect

the bitter condemnation of the Israeli Premier, Mrs Golda Meir, of the so-called Panthers in provoking last week's violence in the streets of Jerusalem, there is one fact that she cannot deny:

the Panthers—call them what you like—“too good,” as Mrs Meir said last week—came out of the slums fighting, no one was going to pay much heed to the plight of Israel's underprivileged Oriental Jews.

Legislators and politicians found it more comfortable to deal with the social problems of the past, if these problems would “take care of themselves,” in the words of Shoshana Arbelli, the chairwoman of the Knesset's Labour Committee.

Interior Minister, Dr Yosef Gonen, put it another way: “We are paying for the neglect of the past... We are all to

what is being done about it? Mrs Meir has just appointed a Commission on Youth to deal with the social problems of young people. The Labour Ministry is now establishing special bureaux to tackle the needs of the 25,000 teenagers who have no work and this in a country which imports 35,000 Arab workers every day from the West Bank.

It is not only that, of course, but that additional millions of sheqels are being poured into social welfare payments—but, say the experts, this will perpetuate the deprived position of the underprivileged, not improve it.

On the housing front there are no hopes at all. The secretary-general, Mr Ben-Aharon, speaks with a heavy voice when he says there is no money for housing and money for new immigrants ought to be enough for a working man to live in Israel.

There is also the non-working population to be found among the members of families who are statutorily accepted as

being below the arbitrarily established poverty level, and thus eligible for welfare payments.

Mr Zeev Sharef, the Housing Minister, retorts to those who demand more and better housing for the underprivileged that there is neither enough money nor enough manpower to provide it. Of the 25,000 housing units now on the drawing board, most will go to new immigrants.

When challenged about his plans for the 63,000 families (43 per cent of them in Tel Aviv) living in sub-standard housing, Mr Sharef's advice is that the poor should spend their incomes “more carefully” and save for larger homes, instead of lavishing “thousands” on barmitzot and weddings.

There is a depressing lack of urgency about the national approach to the problems of poverty and the lack of social, educational and employment opportunities.

On all sides—from the Finance Minister, Mr Pinhas Sapir, the Housing Minister, Mr Sharef, the Absorption Minister, Mr Nathan Peled—the response is the same: security and immigration come

first. Everything else must wait. But the Oriental young, not all delinquents, by no means all Army rejects—there were soldiers in uniform among last week's anti-establishment demonstrators—will not wait.

Their leaders share the view of five serious Hebrew University students who recently had a “tense and angry” meeting with Mrs Meir and came away convinced that she had “no sensitivity at all to the problems of Oriental Jewry.”

Their experience convinced them that repeated public demonstrations (with the risk of even stronger police reaction) are the only way of keeping their cause before the nation's attention.

Each clash, each lecture from a national leader, only serves to convince them more of the basic lack of sympathy of the “Ashkenazi Establishment” and of the need to stay in the streets.

There is a way out, but it is the one the Government refuses to take, because it involves an admission of previous failure: a loss of prestige (so the thinking goes)

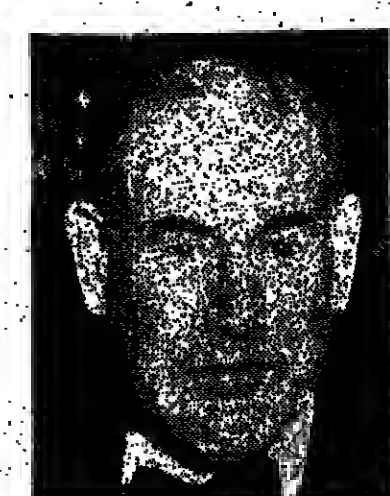
FREDDIE LANDAU

Orthodox rebel

Freddie Moses Landau—known to his many friends as “the rebel”—resigned the joint leadership of the United Synagogue last week in protest, his often been a member of the Orthodox Jewish Establishment of

the Orthodox, but non-conformist, he rebelled against the religious and communal authorities. He generally supports and he himself belongs. He has championed communal but has been engaged in—caused—more controversy than is good for the advancement of an ambition to reach the

“an incredible 66-year-old man from his student days. He was the son of the late Isaac Landau, the venerated president of the Board and, before the war, the staunchest of the not-always-popular “Allen” East European immigrants. “Freddie” was both of the London Jewish community and of the Jewish Union and of the Jewish Community.



tested the Conservative seat at Tonbridge for Labour in 1955. But outside the Bar (to which he was called in 1928), Mr Landau—who is dark, short and pug-nose—rarely talks to official briefs or to the cautious, measured judgements of the lawyers. Nor does he invariably follow any Party line, even that of the Labour Party, when he belongs.

In the Board of Rabbis, of which he was treasurer for six

years, he was most outspoken in defence of his complete independence and in fierce opposition to its constitutional entanglement with the World Jewish Congress or any other international body, beyond ad hoc co-operation.

On occasion he also made himself unpopular in the United Synagogue by championing the right of women not only to vote but also to be voted for as candidates for membership of the US Council and synagogue boards of management; by opposing the building of new and unnecessary synagogues and by demanding the closure of unwanted ones.

He was in the minority of those Orthodox who deplored the way in which Rabbi Dr Louis Jacobs was hounded out of the fold even before he came round to supporting Dr Jacobs' theological position, as he later did.

And he was almost alone among the non-officers of the US and on the Chief Rabbinate Council in advocating the election of Dr Louis Rabinowitz as Chief Rabbi, in preference to Dr Isaac Herzog and, afterwards, Dr Immanuel Jakobovits.

S. WEINTRAUB

MARBLE ARCH

Whose hall?

Almost since the inception of the lavish Marble Arch synagogue, controversy has raged over the even more lavish King David Suite, a vast banqueting hall now only used by a licensed caterer for commercial purposes. The controversy came to a head again recently when, at the annual meeting of the synagogue, there were complaints of insufficient accommodation for the growing Marble Arch youth club.

In 1958, when building plans for the synagogue were still under discussion, the US Council stipulated that the large hall was to be available for major social and communal functions for the London Jewish community as a whole as well as for the local synagogue itself.

Meanwhile, this large synagogue with an annual income of £43,000, is in debt to the United Synagogue for the building costs of the synagogue. The revenue from the suite, which goes to the US, is itself impressively large. The 1968 accounts showed an income of £17,983, while expenses on the hall amounted to £11,018. This left a profit for the US of £6,965.

One honorary officer of the US to whom I spoke had no knowledge as to whether this stipulation had been amended to allow a caterer to have sole use of the hall.

Much depends, it would seem, on how the original stipulation was interpreted. On what terms the hall was to be made available was never spelled out, say Marble Arch members.

Over 10 years no steps have been taken to restore the hall to the synagogue. At the recent annual meeting of the synagogue Mr David Cline commented that had he known at the time about the US's plans for the hall the Cline trust would never have given £20,000 to the synagogue building fund.

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Arts & Entertainments

A selfish old tyrant

PAMELA MELNIKOFF



Mark Lester in "Black Beauty"

Articulate dialogue, fine acting and a warm and compassionate insight into age-old human problems, are all in *I Never Sang For My Father* (A. Cameo Poly).

Based on a Broadway play by Robert Anderson, it tells the story of a selfish old father, his rebellious daughter and his self-sacrificing son. The daughter (Estelle Parsons) has long been banished for the crime of marrying a Jew. Now the 10-year-old tyrant is a widower and looks to his son to keep him company.

The younger man (Gene Hackman), with a fiancée and a new life waiting for him in California, tries to love his father, but cannot; he tries to do his duty, but is rebuffed. Finally he leaves the old man, only to find himself saddled for the rest of his life with an schlag, hopeless regret.

There are neither heroes nor villains in this moving and enthralling film. The father is selfish and unreasonable, yet portrayed with pity and compassion; the son, kind and honourable, has capitulated all his life because he hates scenes.

The other great merit is Melvyn Douglas' memorable portrayal of the old man which adds lustre to a remarkably fine film.

FILMS

Mexican Westerns have become synonymous with violence and cruelty of the most sickening kind, and "A Town Called Hysteria" (X, New Victoria) has more than its fair share of shootings, mass hangings, throat-slittings, mutilations, and general beastliness.

But the film cannot be dismissed as just another celluloid bludgeball. This mysterious account of a beautiful woman's search for her husband's killer, which runs parallel to a ruthless Colonel's search for a legendary Mexican revolutionary hero, has an oddly haunting quality, even if the plot is confusing.

There are impressive performances by Robert Shaw as a bogus priest with a secret and Martin Landau as the sleep-eyed Colonel; Stella Stevens is the avenging widow, and Telly Savalas is a bull-bully.

No horse can have had a more adventurous life than the hero of *Black Beauty* (U), which goes out on general release in North and South London on Sunday. The animal does everything short of winning the Grand National, pulling the Coronation chair or ending up in a cat's meat tin.

The film (only the second screen version ever to be made of Anna Sewall's classic novel) is a kind of equine "La Ronde". Beauty goes from affectionate boy owner to cruel, drunken squire, to wild Irish thinker. He becomes part of a circus act, wins his spurs on an Indian battlefield and suffers cruelly and degradation in a coal-yard before finally returning to the boy (now grown up) who had once reared him.

It all makes a delightful family entertainment. Mark Lester is gentle and ethereal as the boy Joo; Walter Szek plays the

and understanding horse, and touching about the sight of the Klemperer as he struggles, gives her a seed of hope and faith in the conductor's rostrum at the Festival Hall. At 88 he fills, for a soloing music-lover, of London a uniquely lofty position.

Up till then the film is a rather depressing, rather than a happy one. The couple (Zohar and Julie Harris) discover that the 10-year-old daughter (Geraldine) is a prodigy. She is a prodigy, too, and the film is a masterpiece of the genre. The film is a masterpiece of the genre.

The "reality therapy" work, so the film may be said to be a masterpiece of the genre. The film is a masterpiece of the genre.

I first reviewed Jack London's novel when it was first published. It is so good that it is a masterpiece of the genre. The film is a masterpiece of the genre.

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MUSIC

Klemperer the great

ARTHUR JACOBS

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More entertainments on

Festival Hall, and "Tragic Over- turns" at 15.30. These perfor- mances with the Philharmonia re- present a classical record-hunter's bargain.

Decca's series "The World of Music" at a mere 8p each, provides two new bargains. "The World of Italian Opera" (SPA 104) a scrumptious collection of Rossini, Verdi, Puccini and others in per- formances by Sutherland, Ber- gozzi and other stars; a pity no translations of texts are provided.

"The World of Great Music" (SPA 127) includes a welcome reissue of that delightful "Dmitriy Paganini" (the- stur-Bright) which Solti re- corded so well with the Israel Philharmonia.

I am taken with Solti's new Schumann record (Decca SX1 5449) comprising performances of the "Spring Symphony" and the rarely heard "Overture, Scherzo and Finale" with the Vienna Phil- harmonia. These performances seem too happy and brash.

Ladino tunes

Alberto Hems, the composer, has added two more volumes (Nos. 6 and 7) to his series of song ar- rangements, under the title "Coplas, Sefaraites" in "Judeo Spanish songs".

The songs in these volumes come from Smyrna, where they were collected some 50 years ago, but the texts are in Ladino (Judeo-Spanish). There are six songs for solo voice and piano in each of the new volumes, with a preface in both English and Span- ish. Price for the two-volume set is \$20 (US), obtainable from the composer, Alberto Hems, 150 Rue Henri Barbusse, 93 Anvers-la-Fran- ce.

Klemperer's recordings of all his Brahms symphonies, made ten years ago, have now been processed and re-packaged into a record set (CHAV SLS 804), which also includes the "Academic



Sir Herbert Mager chatting with conductor Lorin Maazel at the Ort concert

Concert aids Ort

Lorin Maazel appeared in the dual role of conductor and solo violinist at Monday's Festival Hall concert in aid of British ORT.

As a conductor, his heat is de- cative but no less effective. He does not aim at spectacular effects and his gestures are limited to essential indications. The results were published performances by the Eng- lish Chamber Orchestra.

The programme opened with a crisp and luminous account of "The Marriage of Figaro" overture followed by Mozart's Violin Con- certo in G Major in which Mr Maazel, as soloist, produced an effortless stream of cantabile tone and musical refinement.

Both Haydn's "Surprise" Sym- phony and Beethoven's No. 8 were given sparkling performances. Beethoven's symphonies, however, unlike Mozart's, need a full orches- tra, not an ensemble—even one as good as this is—to do full jus- tice to them.

Among those present were the Israeli Ambassador and Mrs. Cuny.

N B

TELEVISION

Perry and the planters

BENNY GREEN

I am able to remember, quite distinctly, the period in my life less than ten years ago when I managed to exist without a tele- vision set. On the other hand, television is already old enough to

have its figures from the past, who can make us sit back and sigh for the good old days every time they make a comeback.

For this reason the BBC's re- introduction to the screen last week of Perry Como was bound to be a roaring success. Of course, the Corporation's reason for doing this was a cheap and feeble one, the recent occasion of a Como hit record ("It's Impossible"), but was hardly justified in the end by Como's standard of performance.

Como is a clumsy oaf, an ex- ceptional actor and an excellent singer and the programme was an orgy of good songs and good inter- pretations of them.

It was interesting to see how our musical standards have been de- based in the past ten years. In the old days "It's Impossible" would have passed as a lesser sample of the songwriting art; last week it sounded like a masterpiece.

Of course, the power of Como in the old days lay in the fact that he was found in the same spot at the same time every week. Two current series which are also strug- gling to become part of the fur- ture are the Sainsbury Maughams stories and Edgar Wallace's "The Mind of J. G. Reeder," both of which aim at evoking the 1920s. Why has the Maugham series suc- ceeded so completely while Reeder has failed so utterly? Partly be- cause Maugham told a far better story than Wallace, but largely because the Reeder people, for all their vaselined hair and flapping trousers, cannot seem to convince even themselves that this is all happening 40 years ago.

If Kipling blew the Imperial bugle, Maugham recorded its last ironic echoes, and this sense of a doomed society living out its con- vulsions to the bitter end is cap- tured week after week. Maugh- am was no more than a gossip, but when he put his ear to the keyhole, he got it right.

Look out for...

Wednesday night's "Yester- day's Witness" on BBC2, a report of "Two Victorian Girls," which focuses on Victorian London in the 1890s. However, no matter what I or anybody else says, the TV-guy- or-the-week-is-bound-to-be-the-transmission of the "Doris" film, year stretched by a team of incoor- porable professional boys, from a- genda-and-half-minute, goes to a- genda-and-half-minute.

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book reviews

Paradoxical historian

MAX BELOFF

LEWIS NAMIER: A Biography. By Julia Namier. Oxford U.P. £4.25.

It is just over ten years since Lewis Namier died with much of his projected work unaccomplished; an historian with no finished major work; the creator of a school of historiography already unfashionable despite the fact that few historians writing in English today can wholly escape its influence.

Namier was a man who inspired deep and lasting devotion and yet contrived to quarrel with so many who asked nothing more than his friendship; a great son of Oxford who was heartily denied the professorial chair to which he would have done credit.

He was a British patriot but suffered from the sickening things done against his own people in the name of British interests and also from the vengeful doctrines and actions that this produced among some elements of the Yishuv (Jewish community in Palestine); a great Jew, great in his services to Jewry, yet with no Jewish religious or cultural roots or interests, and one who found the fulfilment of his own deep religious needs after much hesitation and soul-searching in the Anglican Church.

It is perhaps fitting that when his historical writings have been absorbed into the general consciousness or become outmoded,

and when those for whom he was an inspiring and awe-producing omnipresence have themselves passed away, Lewis Namier may well be best remembered as the subject of one of the most extraordinary, moving and revealing biographies ever written.

It is in many respects, of course, a most unusual book. Lady Namier met her future husband only in 1942 when he was 54 and married him five years later. She did not, therefore, know him at all except during the last phase of his life, and was never, as the book makes clear, fully at home in either the academic or the political worlds in which he made his impact.

Zionist period

Nor does the biography suggest that Lady Namier has made much use of such papers as may exist, or of the memories and insights of more than a small number of those with whom Namier worked.

More important is the fact that in respect of some important issues, most notably Namier's period of service with the Zionist Organisation, the story is told wholly as seen retrospectively by Namier himself, with no effort made to understand the situation

as it might have been seen by Weizmann or by other figures in the movement, who are even more contemptuously dismissed.

What could have been an important contribution to the study of the relations between the Zionist movement and the Mandatory Power thus becomes only one more illustration of Namier's personal problems in harnessing his great talents and deep devotion to practical tasks.

A more conventional "life and letters" written by someone who could see Namier's role in a full understanding of the environment in which his adult life was set would have been both useful and important. But we would not have had so human, occasionally pitifully human, a study of the man himself.

For this is not so much a biography as an autobiography. It was Namier's intention that his life should be written by his wife, and to that end he recounted to her the bulk of what makes up her narrative of his youth and mid-career. To have taken these reminiscences and to have woven them into so convincing a narrative and portrait demanded an unusual degree of sympathy.

Towards understanding this strange, outrageous, volatile and tormented personality, Lady Namier brought a temperament forged in the sufferings of a very different kind that she herself had undergone in the prisons and camps of Soviet Russia. In giving it form, she has had the advantage of great literary gifts and an unusual and striking felicity in her adopted language.

One might have said that a Russian aristocrat, and one deeply steeped in the beliefs and practices of the Orthodox Church, was not obviously cut out to be the wife and biographer of the descendant of wholly Polish Jews, himself brought up with no religious adherence, and finding as the first wrong to be righted those of the Russian peasantry he got to know as a child.

And yet from the marriage of opposites, an extraordinary synthesis has resulted which enables one to understand that, while Namier's writings on the British eighteenth century remain a curiously artificial tour de force, and while his writings on the diplomacy of the thirties parrot more of the spirit of a prosecuting counsel than of historians, even his most fragmentary remarks on the nationalities problem of East-Central Europe and its tragic dénouement are uniquely powerful and revealing.

The survivor of one lost world has helped to bring to life another; it is a tremendous achievement.

Outline of Czechoslovakian Cinema, by Langdon Dewey (Informatics London, £1.25 paperback). This is a condensed history of Czech film making since 1898, when the first three films were shot in Prague. Since the Second World War, Czechoslovakian film makers have made several remarkable strides into the international market, winning awards in Venice, Cannes, Moscow and San Francisco.

The first, and as yet the only, Czech film to be awarded an Oscar was "The Shop on the Main Street," a moving story built around the Nazi deportation of the Jews of Prague. Its Slovak co-director, Jan Kadavý, as well as several other film makers, as Jewish origin—such as Hugo Haas, Josef Hays, Arnost Lustig, Peter Solan and Jan Svěrák—feature prominently in this publication, winning the reviewer's confidence. In its reliability was only shaken by more than a few factual errors and omissions.



Namier (second from right) with Zionist leaders (left to right) J. H. Lurker, M. Sharett and L. Bokstansky

Effects of holocaust

S. J. M.

JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES 1961-8. Edited by U. O. Schmeltzer, Gilkoon, Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Jerusalem, and Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, London. £1.05.

The Jewish population of continental Europe is still suffering from the effects of the German persecutions a generation ago; that is one of the lessons to be drawn from the statistical studies that are surveyed in this book.

Apart from the many people who perished at the time, those who survived often did so with impaired health; this is evident from the official statistics of a number of countries (Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland), which show Jewish mortality in recent years to have been above that for the general population.

This differential is in marked contrast to pre-war experience when, because of greater attention to health and allied factors, Jewish mortality in Europe was always significantly lower than for the general population.

In countries not directly affected by the Nazi conquests, the economic and political uncertainties of the 1930s, and the disorganisation of established patterns of living in the 1940s, led to reductions in marriages and births in

MISCELLANY

The Officers, Rhine and Railway Frontiers Act, 1963 (Second Edition) by H. Samuels and N. Stewart-Poore (Charles Knight & Co. Limited, £3). The second edition of an invaluable aid to everyone concerned with working conditions in offices and shops—the railway premises hit can now be left in the safe hands of Mr. Marsh. The book consists mainly of a verbatim quotation of every section of the Act, with copious annotations which bring the somewhat legalistic phraseology to life for the layman.

The Trudal States, by Harold Dewey (Allen & Unwin, £4.25). A political, economic and geographical guide to the seven Trudal States by a member of the British diplomatic service. Starting with the early history of the area (3000 BC), the author traces the inter-tribal conflicts until the present day. Britain's aims in the region were and are to prevent piracy and to maintain British dominance to the exclusion of outside influences.

Men in a Hat by William Butler (Peter Owen, £2). Three men are kidnapped by a hoodlum and charged in a kangaroo court with the murder of his son, who committed suicide by setting fire to himself. In their professions the three men represent American education, business and politics. They are blamed for destroying the hopes and ideals of American youth.

The Drawings and Graphs Work of David by David Anzelovskiy (Ilam, £3). An exquisitely produced volume containing over 100 plates, many in colour, from the work of the eighteenth-century master. The explanatory text is rich in biographical and technical detail.

Conditioning Your Memory, by Wolfgang Ickler (Ox: Tree Publishing, £1.95). A book on how to overcome memory lapses by using common-sense methods and logic.

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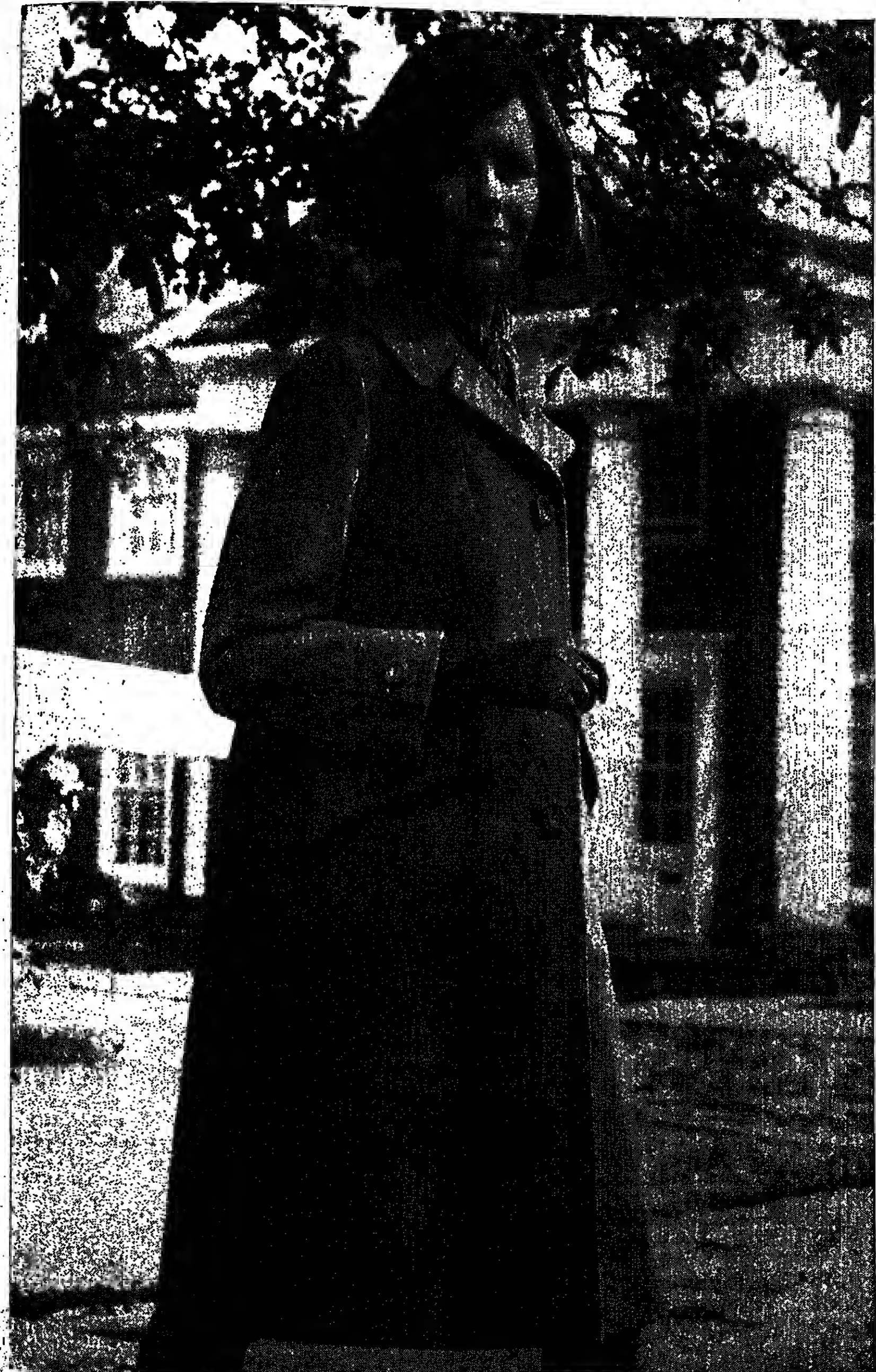
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PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

JOSEF HARIF, Maariv political correspondent

ON the 23rd anniversary of Israel's birth, and four years after the Six-Day War — which many believed would be the last between Israel and the Arabs—the prospects of peace appear as dim as ever. Although many observers saw a significant turning point in the statement of Egypt's President, Anwar Sadat, that his country

wea prepared "to enter into a peace treaty," there is still reason to doubt whether the two nations have drawn any closer to peace.

Egypt's statement that it is ready to make a peace treaty with Israel was made subject to terms and conditions which Israel cannot accept without committing "international sul-

cide," as the Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, put it. But Eban calling themselves "the peace camp" do not hesitate to counter that the prospect of attaining peace now depends "mainly on us." This is the stand of the Movement for Peace and Security, which includes in its ranks not only persons who are thoroughgoing Leftists on all social questions but also those who do not subscribe to Left-wing ideology, such as Professor Yehoshua Arielev.

"If it is really Egypt's intention to make peace with Israel, this indeed is an historic turn. For that reason Israel welcomed the Egyptian reply. Peace, however, will not be attained by papers exchanged by Egypt and Israel through the agency of Ambassador Jarring. Egypt's readiness to make peace must therefore be tested by the cessation of facts of which the Egyptian position is composed. My interpretation of the Israel Government's

position may be summarised as follows:

The military reality. The Egyptian Government knows that the balance of forces between it and Israel does not enable it to achieve its political and strategic goals by force. If at the end of the paper on which it expressed its "readiness to enter into a peace treaty" Egypt could win about an Israeli retreat to the boundaries of 1967, that would be a political and strategic achievement for Egypt that involved no military risk. The question Israel must answer, therefore, is what are the political and strategic goals that Egypt is aiming at, and whether the expression of a readiness to make peace is not simply a camouflage for achieving these goals.

The two stages. Although Egypt has informed Ambassador Jarring that she is prepared to enter into a peace treaty with Israel, within Egypt any such

intention is little revealed by the title. Instead, what is announced in Egypt is the truth of the "two stages" proposal that in the first, Egypt must reoccupy all territory conquered from Israel in 1967 and that only then, in the second stage, will it be possible to approach the problem of 1948." In Arab mythology, that expression is identical with the formula "working for Israel's liberation."

Return to the 1967 line
Egyptian strategic goal. It presents as an ultimatum the demand that Israel withdraw to the 1967 boundaries, i.e., a treaty only on condition that Israel returns to the 1967 boundaries. Why are the lines so important to Egypt? After all, the Sinai desert, its sparse, nomadic Bedouin population, is far from the Nile, and is an area that has played any important role in Egyptian history and which

MONTE CASSINO N GALILEE

AY TINDLE

writer, president of the newspaper Society (representing about 100 daily and weekly British newspapers), recently spent a week in Israel. His impressions are to be seen in his background as a World War captain in the Devonshire Regiment. Mr. Devore, who is not Jewish, is managing director of the Independent Surrey Advertiser group of newspapers.

the memorials to the Israeli dead. The Golan Heights looked down on me as Monte Cassino must have done on the Allied troops in Italy in 1943 and I began to see the problem. Until then the frontier had been just a line on a map to me.

"The United Nations?" said another Israeli in the border area. "What can they do? A few observers deciding who fired first? We've tried that. It needs several divisions to do any good."

"The Big Four?" said a man in Jerusalem. "That would mean our security being dependent on agreement among the Powers

and that has been noticeably absent in other spheres. It also means having the Russians even closer than they are already. With the Russians already training the Arabs and equipping them, how could we rely on this form of protection?"

"We withdrew once before—remember—and look what happened," said a soldier. "We will not do it again. We can only rely upon ourselves. We are stronger now than we were at the time of the Six-Day War and we shall negotiate from strength."

"We want peace, we must have peace," emphasised a taxi-driver. "We want to negotiate peace now but it must be a proper peace. Until we can be assured of this we must stay right where we are."

The question of a settlement with Syria seems perhaps the most difficult of all. "How can we allow the Syrians back on the Golan Heights to shoot down on us and, anyway, with whom

do you make an agreement? I questioned, but ended up by not doubting, the ordinary Israeli's sincerity in saying he wants peace and would go a very long way to get it. Clearly he has much to gain. The present defence budget means heavy taxes on the individual. Compulsory military service, however cheerfully accepted, is an interruption to family life and industry.

Israel's treatment of the Arabs in the newly acquired territories is a punctilious and perhaps deliberately and cleverly designed to produce a lethargic attitude to a return of the atonement. Some of the Arabs told me they did not like the "occupation" but no one made any actual complaint and no one said he was worse off.

Many were materially better off than under the Jordanians but would not admit it for fear of appearing to condone the "occupation" and of what

might happen to them if their previous overlords returned. For them also peace brings prosperity and tourists, and perhaps for some of them the last year or so is the nearest they have had to peace for a long time. But fear of the future muzzles the people for all.

I left Israel with two vivid impressions. One was of progress and construction everywhere—just as though they were making up for time lost over the past two thousand years. The other was of determination. Perhaps this was typified by the comment, "The kibbutz leader who said that, although the kibbutzim members were only 4 per cent of the population, they suffered 20 per cent of the casualties in the Six-Day War." "This is because our boys were even more dedicated than other Israelis. They want peace now but they won't go back to the conditions of the years before 1967."

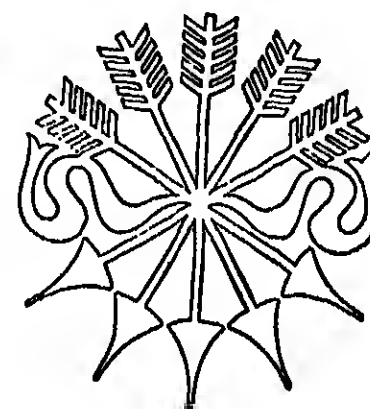
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The Government believes that the backing of the majority of the population for the line that holds that there is a just claim to be paid for territory that that price is paid for the question remains as to the "minimum" which the Government wants to hold may not be regarded by Arabs as the "maximum."

The most serious danger with that significant intellectual leadership of the Jewish-Arabic who argue that the Egyptian have a right to their land and their readiness for the future will be determined by Israel. The Government says they should make it clear that it is prepared to surrender conquered territories and that it is prepared to give assurances about civilian guarantees.

Important personalities in the Government including the Minister of Defence, Moshe Dayan, argue that the Soviet presence cannot be "rules out the desirability" that might only the Egyptian involvement. The hope upon will not of a green laser and

...the border between
and the Soviet military
in Egypt. It is out of
question, for example, fur
to agree to borders which
enable the placing of Soviet
troops, such as now exist
in the Canal, along the 1907
border in Egypt. By involving them
in this, has thus intensified
the need of further depth
in determining its security.

"Guarantees" are apoken of
policy-makers regard this
is intolerable. They recall
the terrifying episode of Moy
in 1956. Nasser closed the
Suez Canal and Israel called
on the United Nations to
Washington to carry out its
mediation. Washington's re
sponse was to ask in astonish
ment: "What undertaking?"
The answer then had to supply e
of the relevant document
in the archives in Jerusalem
which had been signed ten
years before by President Elean
in 1947 in order to convince
the United States that there actually
was an American commitment
to the Jewish people. It was
difficult for the Govern
ment to free itself from that
commitment, and this explains its
policy and its unwillingness
to "cancel" its "guarantees."
It is still no indication that
despite its agreement "to
enter a peace treaty" has
been more flexible. Under the
circumstances, peace does not
seem to be around the corner.

ON THE COVER:
A panelload of Boy Scouts at Lydda (Israel Sur-
top left); Beduin celebrate
Day (Newsphoto)
in the courtyard at Kib-
Bailies (Photo J. Allard
Bohm); Israeli boys
again (Pamela Ferguson
photo)

WITH Israel today well and truly in the computer age, a major aim of its education planners is to prepare the skilled manpower for the country's technological needs. Add to that the perennial pressures of a diverse immigration (currently running at 50,000 a year) and you find education in Israel faced with two formidable challenges.

From the point of view of education, Israel is forced to look inwards. Unlike Britain for instance, it cannot fall back on a reserve of doctors from India, nurses from Jamaica, and other needed manpower from other Commonwealth countries. Its only reinforcements in skills can come from immigrants and that influx is unpredictable.

Fortunately in the past three years increased immigration from the United States brought a wealth of technological and scientific know-how to the country.

As in Britain, it is being brought home to the young man in Israel that there are bigger opportunities in the technological and scientific fields than in the arts and humanities. A crucial factor in an Israeli teenager's career thinking is the 33 years of military service. There is far more likelihood of a technician from a vocational secondary school being able to continue training and work in his skill in the army than for the young man who has set his heart on the arts or humanities.

The rapid growth of Israel's



EDUCATION: ISRAEL'S LEAVEN

Paul Kohn

population since 1948 has demanded a ceaseless expansion of educational facilities. Also, to keep abreast of advances in technology and science and of social

At school the native-born "old-timers" and newcomers learn to become one nation

native born, the "old-timers" and the heterogeneous newcomers into one nation. Via the children the ideals of the State reach the parents. This is well illustrated with the Hebrew language, which so many parents in Israel learnt from their children.

In spite of the burdens of defence and immigration, an educational system has been built up from kindergartens to universities and research institutes. It takes in over 800,000 pupils and students, compared to 140,000 in 1948.

One of the most charming sights of Israel may be seen

before 8 o'clock any morning when, all over the country, year-olds, their orange sashes around their shoulders, march off to kindergarten. There they learn to mix with the year-olds in the year-olds are run by women's organisations the Jewish Agency.

Free compulsory education from 5 to 14 includes one year of kindergarten and eight years of primary schooling. By 1980, free compulsory education will be extended to 16, already being put into effect in some towns and villages including Arab and Druze. By 1975 it will cover the country.

These reforms will primary education to six years followed by three years of secondary and three years of higher secondary schooling, academic or vocational type.

A wider introduction of comprehensive-type schooling, likely though by no means welcomed by all Israelis, has already been introduced in Beersheba and some other towns, serving with United Nations bodies for example.

Those "independents," those who are attracted by the pioneer spirit of the State, and an official policy of the emphasis on the individual rather than the collective, are easy to find. It is more difficult to find the wandering non-Jew to the birthright of every Jew, the temporary resident's visa enables him to work and

A less positive aspect of the Israeli educational system is from the start of a child's elementary schooling to the State of Israel. Under a "not religious" law now have to make the choice of sending the child to a secular or strictly orthodox (religious) school. Very often harsh choice is extremely difficult for parents. Sixty per cent of Jewish primary school children attend secular schools.

Army's role

A unifying denominator for all Israel's communities is the army, which plays an important part in teaching literacy. Nearly 200,000 over the age of 14 have been through compulsory military service. Mandatory officials, formal schooling and "hebrew" educational gap have also settled down happily.

In Israel today there is a shortage of qualified teachers. Educational TV is used to teach in more than 100 schools.

During a youth's last year of primary school he sits the important "sefer" examination, equivalent to "alevan plus" in the results of this examination, the child, dependent on the teacher's opinion on the child, determines his future education.

Some 140,000 pupils are in secondary schools, about 40 per cent of whom are on the fringe of cent in secondary schools. About 140,000 receive grants kind or another.

For the majority of students higher education comes only after their stint of military service—months for girls. Compulsory military service tends to find a number of students a more approach to study, with other extra-curricular activities for demobilised soldiers.

In addition to the state, the Technion, the Institutes of Science and Research, the greatest centre of religious studies in Israel can also be seen in the applied research and applied research in medicine and physics.

founders fathers no bones about it they wrote their Declaration of Independence in 1948. In the Jewish State in the year-olds" one which of "open to Jewish and the ingathering of the exiles."

the presence of large minorities—320,000 Christians and others—of an exclusively Jewish and the word exclusive is deliberately.

the Moslems and almost all Christians are indigenous. Those who are not be- other to religious orders

IT'S HARD TO BE A NON-JEW

from doing so by the authorities in his country of origin.

Perhaps Itzhak Weizler had in mind a case like that of "Tanya." Married to a Jewish engineer from the Ukraine, "Tanya" has been a lifelong atheist, her husband an active and ardent Zionist.

"Friends of my husband on the aircraft from Moscow to Vienna told me to say I was Jewish, that this would save me and



Mr and Mrs Grigori Keiz and their son, Heim, pictured in London en route to Israel from the Soviet Union

the children (two young daughters a lot of trouble in Israel. But I couldn't lie about something which is to me a matter of principle. I told the truth to the man from the Jewish Agency. He advised me to go through the conversion process. He said it was only a formality, that it would save us later baggage over benefits and entitlements and would safeguard the children from unpleasant experiences.

"I did think about it. I

thought about it nights and days in the transit camp near Vienna. But I couldn't face up to the hypocrisy involved. If I didn't know how desperately my husband wanted to start a new life in Israel, I would have suggested that we live somewhere else, in America or even Australia.

"In the end, we came here. My husband is registered as of Jewish origin. The children and myself as Russians. We have Israeli nationality. We have nearly completed ulpan and the

children are at school with other Israeli children. No one notices that we are any different from other Russian "Jews" in the absorption centre. We have had no further approach on the religious question.

"One day, when the children are old enough, they will make up their own minds about whether they want to become Jews or not. It will not distress me at all if this is the free choice they make. But I must remain who and what I am, and my husband respects this."

"Tanya" knows of others like herself. Some have teenage children approaching the age of military service and also of possible marriage. Will the children of non-Jewish Russian mothers and Jewish fathers be liable for military service, of will this be their first taste of being "different"? The Army spokesman's office, queried by your correspondent on this point was unable or unwilling, to say. He advised seeking legal opinion.

Marriage to a Jew without a conversion ceremony is out of the question.

These are only some of the vital issues (burial being another) which have yet to be faced by the rabbinate and parliament in dealing with the absorption of Russian immigrants while, at the same time, maintaining the fact of a "Jewish State in the Land of Israel."

Geoffrey D. Paul

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will include a

Travel Supplement

TRADE

FEW people realise the extent of Israel's economic dependence on the West. In particular, Defrills and balance of payments problems have become an integral part of the Israeli way of life.

During the years 1950-67, net capital imports reached over \$7 billion, which is over \$2,000 per head for every person who lived in Israel at the end of 1968 (within the pre-1967 borders). The surprising end, of course, welcome fact was that about two-thirds of total net capital imports during that period consisted of unilateral transfer payments. That is, they were largely interest-free remittances from various fund-raising bodies abroad, especially from the United States.

This was, and is, a clear indication of the solidarity of Jews abroad with the State of Israel. Amounts coming to Israel from Germany within the framework of the Reparations Agreement were, of course, also important in this respect.

These economic links between Israel and world Jewry were forged during a period when defence needs and the absorption of large numbers of immigrants were the major priorities of the State. The effect on the Israeli economy was enormous. Without the heavy flow of raising capital abroad and with a growing population of skilled and professional workers, the economy grew at a pace well ahead of most developing countries.

However, deficit financing of the sort described meant that capital arriving in Israel had to be channelled through the government into the economy. The burden of responsibility was, and remains, a heavy one.

On the whole it has worked well, especially as the greater portion went to defence and to absorb immigrants. But personal consumption also rose rapidly and used up a great deal of foreign exchange as people demanded sophisticated goods from abroad. The resulting inflationary pressures on the economy forced the government to devalue on successive occasions and, prior to the 1967 War, to steer towards a mild recession.

In all, though economic growth has continued over the years and investment expenditure risen accordingly, it has not resulted in much improvement in the balance of payments situation. In 1970, the deficit in current account was \$1,000 million and present estimates envisage further deterioration in 1971 to \$1,300 million. Complex defence needs are costly and Israel has had to raise more capital by increasing the national debt, which this year will probably reach about \$3,000 million.

It is not surprising that Israel has still to rely on world Jewry for financial aid. However the method in which Jews contribute to the economic well-being of the State does cause some concern.

Appeals and donations are effective means of obtaining finance, especially in times of crises or for specific projects, but these sources, besides being limited, do not result in a natural, continuous flow of funds. From the point of view of the donor, obligation ends with the giving. The recipient on the other hand must constantly think of new techniques for campaigns with different focal points and attractive personalities to make the appeal. Paid officials too are necessary for collection and distribution of these funds, which need not result in the most efficient allocation of resources.

The first Economic Conference in Jerusalem, the late Israel Prime Minister Eshkol, brought together businessmen and economists all over the world to discuss their problems. Following were established in countries. The UK and the Economic Council for Israel and is chaired by Lord Sainsbury.

These units help to change a knowledge of Israel into a practical management of the economy. Second, they develop the market for Israeli products. Third, they advise private investors on investment possibilities.

This approach, which cannot replace the efforts, does encourage growth of a new commercial awareness and investment activity. Jewry is of particular interest. Straightforward aspects of these units are, however, not the main ideas, know-how,

The Israeli Law for encouragement of foreign investment gives investors in the form of grants which are lost in the world. It is a charity to invest in Israel.

Investments from Israel have not been a success. In 1969, trade between Israel and the UK was \$100 million. By 1970, it had risen to \$150 million. From the UK, Israel received only five per cent of the total trade between Israel and the UK. The situation, however, seems to be improving.

Meir Spungin
Executive Secretary,
Economic Council
for Israel

A bigger bite of



arket

I have good reasons for being optimistic about the British market. During this period, it has recorded a lively increase in imports of approximately 25% in value and 10% in volume. Israel ranks fourth in the list of countries from which the British have good reasons for being optimistic about the British market.

Of which account for these, there are a number of factors which are being reassessed. One-third of the total value of the British market is accounted for by the import of goods worth over 50 per cent of the total value of the British market.

Progress and processed



Lord Sainsbury,

Chairman UK Food Committee, Economic Council for Israel

include other items which are not bought from Israel in significant quantities at present. During my visit to the Israel Food Week I was surprised to note the very wide range of products available, and it seems to me that many of these could gain a market in the UK. I am not suggesting that there is a mass market — for example for Israeli biscuits — but I believe that some of these products could become important staple items.

The principal cloud on the horizon is, of course, Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market. Even on the most favourable assumptions about the final conditions of entry, Israeli products will face higher duties than at present; the effect of these on their competitiveness may not be very great, since many other suppliers will be affected. Whatever the effects of the British entry will be — and these will not be known until after the negotiations are completed — the more firmly Israel is established on the reputation its products have, the easier it will be to combat the adverse consequences of our entry.

TRONICS LOSION AND FIGURES

By O. Shragal,
Commercial Counsellor,
Embassy of Israel.

During the past two years trade between Israel and the UK has made considerable progress. The year 1970 saw a 15% increase in trade, reaching about £150m, as compared with £130m in 1969. Israel's exports to the UK reached over £30m in 1970, and the forecast for 1971 is a minimum of £50m.

More significant, there has been a concentration in two types of goods being imported into the UK from Israel. Also, the channels have multiplied: agricultural products, handicrafts, not to mention retail outlets — which now include many well-known stores and supermarkets.

Food and processed fruit and vegetables account for more than 50 per cent of Israel's exports to the UK. These are centred around John Galt's, on which are based our exports of juice, canned fruit and vegetables to the food manufacturing industry.

Other major items include diamonds, pearls and our world-famous leather goods — particularly shoes, handbags, leatherwear, jewelry, clothing and babywear.

Israel buys in the UK machinery, materials and raw diamonds. In the past two years a new field of exports — electronics and computers — has been explored. In 1970 UK exports in this category reached about £2m, despite still competition.

Israel is also taking part in trade fairs and exhibitions in the UK. We recently participated in the Physics and Electronics Fair at Alexandra Palace in London. For the first time in England the fair featured a highly sophisticated range of survey and analysis equipment, which was very well received. This month eight Israeli companies took part in the Electronics Show at Olympia, a wide range of products.

Israel will also participate in Wine and Food Week in London, at the end of June, the Cooking and Catering Exhibition in Manchester in September, and the International Food and Drink Show in Dublin in September.

Israel also organises promotion tours of department stores. A major promotion tour will be held in London in September. At the House of Commons, one of the House of

bition has been established in Tel Aviv by the Israel Export Institute. On exhibit are products of 50 firms.

Participating for the first time this month at the International London Electronic Component Show were eight Israeli companies: AEL, Israel, EYM Electronics, etc. This is a valuable foundation for further advances. In trying to increase the quantities available for export, however, and in developing new products, efforts must be made to maintain and even improve existing standards.

The British consumer is highly discerning and is in the happy position to be able to pick from among several competing suppliers. While the majority of Israeli food processing plants have high standards, quality control and hygiene in a few smaller units needs improving — a fact appreciated by the UK Food Committee of the Economic Council for Israel, whose object is to encourage trade between our two countries.

Further gains in the UK market will come with a marketing policy which recognises and is tailored to the British distributive and retail trade. The importance of large food chains is growing at a rapid rate and only if there is close and continuous contact between buyer and seller can the full potential of the market be realised. It must be recognised — and I intend this not as a criticism but as an exhortation to even greater efforts — that large retailers must plan well in advance and they must be given adequate warning of cropping times and assured of continuity of supply.

As long as there is no relaxation of effort in maintaining quality and value, there is no reason why some Israeli foodstuffs should not capture a growing share of the British market. The potential seems to be good for a large number of different products. Apart from fresh citrus the outlook is promising for several fresh fruits and vegetables, such as avocados, melons, celery and sweet peppers. Demand for these is still relatively limited, but it is growing rapidly and efforts designed to widen their appeal should lead to substantial gains in sales.

The outlook is also good in processed foods, apart from promoting such well-established lines as canned grapefruit, these



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Our issue of July 23rd will include a
Travel Supplement

TRADE

FEW people realise the extent of Israel's economic dependence on the West. In particular, deficits and balance of payments problems have become an integral part of the Israeli way of life.

During the years 1950-67, net capital imports reached over \$7 billion, which is over \$2,000 per head for every person who lived in Israel at the end of 1968 (within the pre-1967 borders). The surprising and, of course, welcome fact was that about two-thirds of total net capital imports during that period consisted of unilateral transfer payments. That is, they were largely interest-free remittances from various fund-raising bodies abroad, especially from the United States.

This was, and is, a clear indication of the solidarity of Jews abroad with the State of Israel. Amounts coming to Israel from Germany within the framework of the Reparations Agreement were, of course, also important in this respect.

These economic links between Israel and world Jewry were forged during a period when defence needs and the absorption of large numbers of immigrants were the major priorities of the State. The effect on the Israeli economy was enormous. Without the heavy cost of raising capital abroad and with a growing population of skilled and professional workers, the economy grew at a pace well ahead of most developing countries.

However, deficit financing of the sort described meant that capital arriving in Israel had to be channelled through the government into the economy. The burden of responsibility was, and remains, a heavy one.

On the whole it has worked well, especially as the greater portion went to defence and to absorb immigrants. But personal consumption also rose rapidly and used up a great deal of foreign exchange as people demanded sophisticated goods from abroad. The resulting inflationary pressures on the economy forced the government to devalue on successive occasions and, prior to the 1967 War, to steer towards a mild recession.

In all, though economic growth has continued over the years and investment expenditure risen accordingly, it has not resulted in much improvement in the balance of payments situation. In 1970, the deficit in current account was \$1,000 million and present estimates envisage further deterioration in 1971 to \$1,300 million. Complex defence needs are costly and Israel has had to raise more capital by increasing the national debt, which this year will probably reach about \$3,000 million.

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1971
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TO THE FUR FABRIC DIVISION

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Meir Spungin
Executive Secretary,
Economic Council
for Israel

A bigger bite of

arket

have good reason to be optimistic about the future of the British market. During this period, Israel's exports to the UK have risen by over 50 per cent, and the country's share of the UK market has increased from 1.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent.

of which account for 70 per cent of the total value of Israel's exports to the UK. The remainder consists of agricultural products, which are being sold in the UK market at a price 10 per cent below the world market.

hare of the import of 988 to over 50 per cent satisfactory growth lettuce. Progress and processed



Lord Sainsbury,
chairman UK Food Committee, Economic Council for Israel

include other items which are not bought from Israel in significant quantities at present. During my visit to the Israel Food Week I was surprised to note the very wide range of products available, and it seems to me that many of these could gain a market in the UK. I am not suggesting that there is a mass market — for example for Israeli biscuits—but I believe that some of these products could become important specialty items.

The principal cloud on the horizon is, of course, Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market. Even on the most favourable assumptions about the final conditions of entry, Israeli products will face higher duties than at present; the effect of these on their competitiveness may not be very great, since many other suppliers will be affected. Whatever the effects of the British entry will be—and these will not be known until after the negotiations are completed — the more firmly Israel is established on the reputation its products have, the easier it will be to combat the adverse consequences of our entry.

TRADE AND FIGURES

By O. Shragal,
Commercial Counsellor,
Embassy of Israel.

During the past two years trade between Israel and the UK has shown a steady upward trend. This year bilateral trade is expected to reach about £150m, as compared with £141m in 1970. Israel's exports to the UK reached over £29m in 1970, increased to more than £35m in 1971, and the forecast for 1972 is a minimum of £50m.

More significant, there has been a change in the type of goods being imported into the UK from Israel. Also, the range of goods has multiplied: agricultural products, textiles, and many well-known stores and manufacturers.

Other major items include diamonds, plywood and our world-famous leather goods — particularly handbags, leatherwear, jersey clothing and babywear.

Israel buys in the UK machinery, materials and raw diamonds. In the past two years a new field of exports — electronics and computers — has been exploited. In 1970 UK exports in this category reached about £2m, despite stiff competition.

Israel is also taking part in trade fairs and exhibitions in the UK. We recently participated in the Physics Fair at Alexandra Palace, where an Israeli company demonstrated a new type of equipment, a highly sophisticated range of survey and analysis equipment, which was very favourably received. The month-long fair was the first time in England that Israel has participated in a trade fair. It was also the first time in the International Electrical Component Show at Olympia, London, that Israel has participated.

The British consumer is highly discriminating and is in the happy position to be able to pick from among several competing suppliers. While the majority of Israeli food processing plants have high standards, quality control and hygiene in a few smaller units needs improving, a fact appreciated by the UK Food Committee of the Economic Council for Israel, whose object is to encourage trade between our two countries. Further gains in the UK market will come with a marketing policy which recognises and is tailored to the British distributive and retail trade. The importance of large food chains is growing at a rapid rate and only if there is close and continuous contact between buyer and seller can the full potential of the market be realised. It must be recognised—and I stress this — that large retailers must plan well in advance and they must be given adequate warning of cropping times and assured of continuity of supply.

As long as there is no relaxation of effort in maintaining quality and value, there is no reason why some Israeli food products should not capture a growing share of the British market. The potential seems to be good for a large number of different products. Apart from fresh produce, the outlook is promising for several fresh fruits and vegetables, such as avocados, melons, celery and sweet peppers. Demand for these is still relatively limited, but it is growing rapidly and efforts designed to widen their appeal should lead to substantial gains in sales.

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LOCAL colour or international appeal, handicrafts or mass production, original flair or commercial design—this is the dilemma of Israel's fashion industry.

Seven years ago at the first-ever Fashion Week in Tel Aviv the Export Institute had to decide how to promote Israel's clothing and textiles. Should they emphasise the few big name designers or the anonymous mass manufacturers? Should they try to sell an Israeli look, or simply encourage export buyers?

The figures speak for Israel's success. In 1970 clothing exports in leather, fur and textiles totalled nearly one hundred million dollars. Ready-to-wear manufacturers increased their share of the overseas markets by 36 per cent. The footwear industry trebled its sales to the United Kingdom alone. And buyers who had attended the previous export fairs in Tel Aviv flocked back for more.

Coupled with a sense of style is a peculiarly Israeli feeling for colour and fabric. The country's varied scenery, ancient history and currently disparate cultures are welded together into a homogeneous fashion look. Ancient motifs are translated into the latest man-made fibres by firms like Kitan Dimona and Heberton Industries. Jerry Mellis puts his original stamp on mass production Raoul. And the use of deep pile velours and sueded calf give a new dimension to fashion rainwear.

It is in textiles—in new knitting techniques and new fabric-printing methods that Israel has made such important advances. The opening of the Shenkar College for Fashion and Textile Technology at Ramat Gan last

October marked an important new step in the education of young Israelis interested in the "rag trade," which already employs 50,000 people in a country of 3 million.

Firms like Lona Knitting have developed new combinations of wool and synthetics, piloting a mixture of lambswool, angora and...

bought in depth by Shalom Spencer. Monson's... at Ashdod (one of the three major plants for wool production) brings an important new made fibre to the local market. And much of Israel's success in promoting its original look at a competitive and rest in the last few textile industry.

dividual craftsmen, each one highly skilled in his chosen profession.

The problem for the larger manufacturers, and for the Export Institute in particular, has been to weld these individual talents into a workable and commercial whole.

Mr Leslie Fulop, of the internationally famous Beged-Or

leather firm, has solved his production problems by bringing cottage industry under one roof in his factory outside Nazareth. Other firms have centred their industries in kibbutzim thus combining the principles of the first settlers with the demands of modern manufacture.

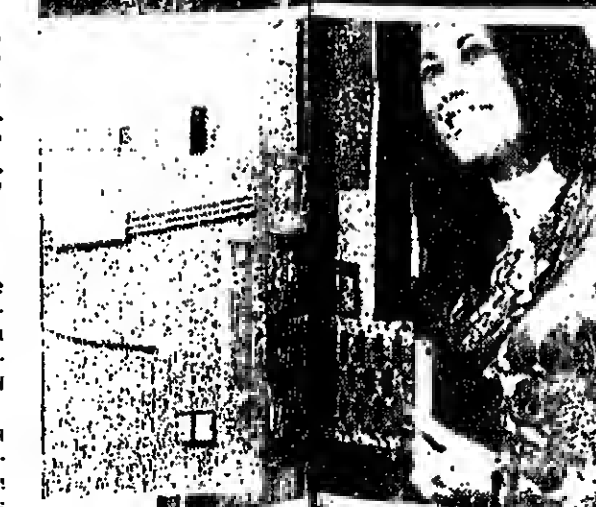
An annual shoe fair in Tel Aviv, following the fashion week, puts the Israeli footwear industry on the map. As yet the manufacturers are content to follow, rather than lead international trends. Sandals, however, a speciality resulting from the warm Mediterranean climate, have achieved high styling standards.

Israel offers a wide variety of footwear, using mainly leather for uppers and leather or PVC injected soles. But the old traditions of fine craftsmanship die hard.

Young Israelis are being asked instead to search for a modern identity, to use the colour of sky and sand as an inspiration but to translate ancient motifs onto the newest fibres. For although the peasant look may be high international fashion right now, Israel has to make it by mass manufacture, in a streamlined factory and at a commercial export price.

Centra picture: Embroidered decoration on a PVC hood and antique-looking buckles give a different look to Israel's fast-expanding shoe industry. Left: Traditional Arab woven cloth is used for this striking outfit by Rafi Ben Joseph for Rikma. The same firm makes swimwear for Marks & Spencer.

ELECTRONICS EXPLOSION P.R. Broman



Israel's electronics industry—on the revolving end of a "brain ally" from all over the world—appears on the verge of a giant explosion into international markets. Esso Europe has placed an £80,000 order for a system to cope with all UK communications traffic and reception from Europe, the Middle East and South Africa. Other purchasers include the Admiralty, the Post Office and Hawker Siddeley. P. R. BROMAN of "Orbit," explains.

THE average Israeli will probably associate the word electronics with the general sense of security he feels in spite of the numerical superiority of the military forces in neighbouring countries. What he probably doesn't realise is that, over the long range, electronics also offers probably the best hope that his tax bill will eventually be reduced. This is true because Israel is becoming more and more self-sufficient in electronic and other sophisticated science-based products, and because electronics today is Israel's fastest-growing export industry.

Since the Six-Day War, production of professional (as opposed to consumer) electronic products has risen 350 per cent—and exports have rocketed about 640 per cent. Currently riding at about £7 million per year, Israel exports of professional components, instruments and systems are expected to reach £42 million by 1975—

billion has been established in Tel Aviv by the Israel Export Institute. On exhibit are products of 50 firms.

Participating for the first time this month in the International London Electronic Component Show were eight Israeli companies: AEL Israel, PYM Electronics Industries, Hermetron Industries, Kulsu, Micros, Oran Electrical Industries, Nadal International Company and Scientific Data Systems Israel (SDSI). Elscit Ltd. recently participated in the London Physics Exhibition. Most of these firms were searching for local sales representatives.

Elbit, manufacturers of mini-computers and related equipment, appointed Multivox Computers Ltd. (MCL) their UK representative a little over a year ago. Important sales have been made to customers, including Hawker-Siddeley, the Admiralty, Isis Computer Bureau and L. Costa Associates Ltd. This latter customer uses Elbit equipment for Durably Perkins Ltd., the large dress retailing chain.

An £80,000 order for a communications system built around the Elbit 100 has been received from Esso Europe. SDSI have made major sales in the UK and the Continent, through their European sales office in Switzerland. Micros have sold to the UK Post Office. AEL Israel have

Top: The Mindiac—a rapid-access, compact, low-cost memory unit for use with general purpose computers. By Scientific Data Systems Israel Ltd. (SDSI). Left: Said to be the world's most advanced isotope scanner for diagnostic use in hospitals—the Elscit VE-5 Videoscanner.

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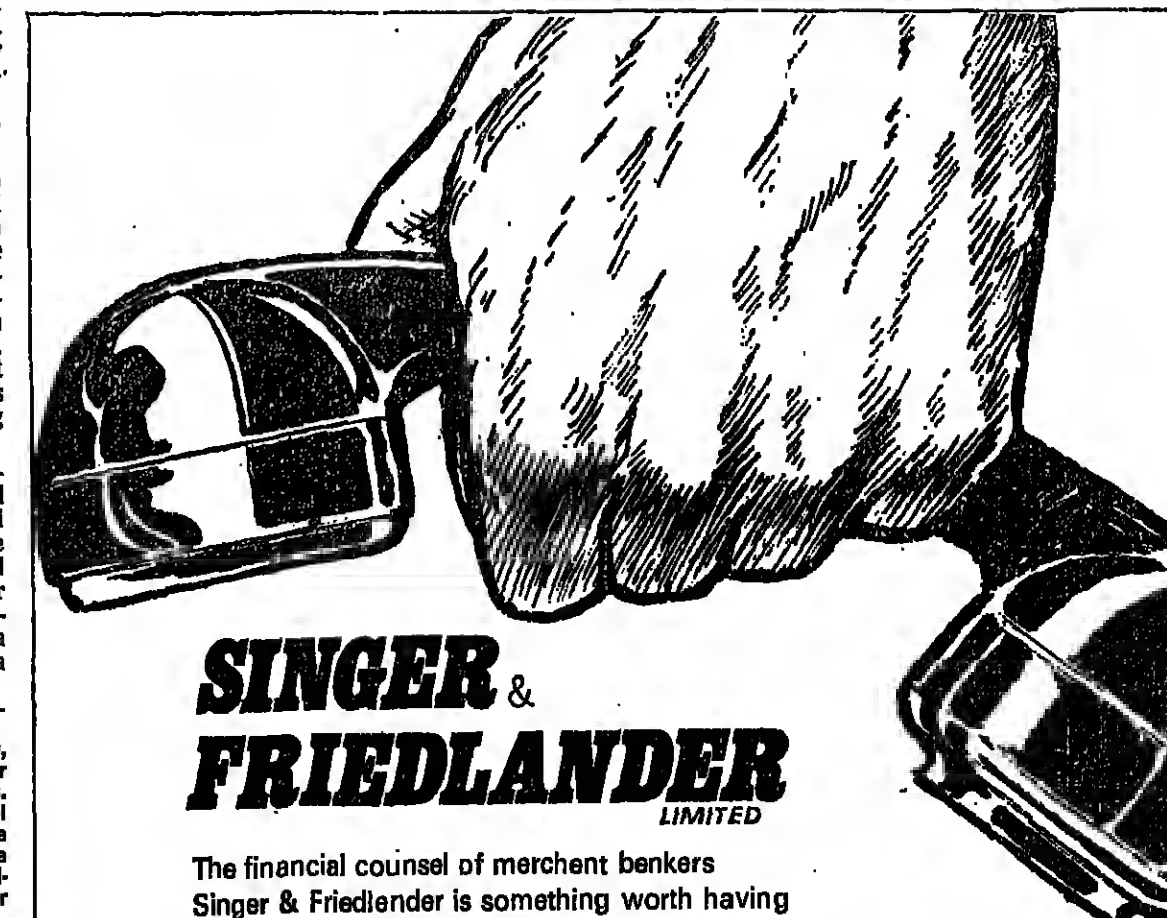
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DIAMONDS



PAMELA FERGUSON

HIS name: Guldinger. His business? Diamonds. If only the Israeli economy could be filled with such extravagance! Instead, diamonds fill an exclusive little world of their own, dominated by self-made importers, manufacturers and exporters like Joseph Guldinger and Moshe Schmitzer.

Diamonds hover like an exquisite froth over Israel's heavily Socialist-oriented economy, and symbolise everything that it isn't: capitalist, family-dominated, and a rare area where men can stash away small fortunes.

Israel's industry is the result of a wor transplant of diamond cutters from the famous centres of Antwerp and Amsterdam. Today, as the world's second largest diamond polishing centre, Israel has enjoyed a fantastic growth rate since 1934 when Zvi Rosenburg set up the first polishing mill in a disused stable in Petach Tikva. Miraculously, Israel's industry survived the post-war years and fierce competition from the more established centres, to provide the young State with its highest source of much-needed foreign revenue—some \$202 million last year alone.

Sheer resilience and chutzpa have shaped this highly sophisticated business. It is the advantage of being as labour intensive as nor capital intensive, chemicals, to mention two vital areas of the economy.

Contrary to its image, diamond industry is still much of a cottage industry. Its nature scattered in a to-son world, employing as 8,000-10,000 in all. One of the main reasons it could succeed in Israel's best years of early Sixties.

The industry did not on extensive skills and power, but grew out of the how of a few experts and they trained. Israel's resources dictated a collective cutting for which country is still famous.

To overcome problems of and training, groups of men undertook the work of highly skilled cutters. In this they could learn from one another and move from group to group. From the start, a "melee" type of diamond which is small (under one carat) and used mainly in traditional engagement rings. The United States is an obvious market for the bulk of her goods and Japan is rapidly becoming an insatiable market, importing some £100 million worth from Israel last year. Hong Kong is also a rising market.

Israel buys nearly 80% of rough stones from the London-based Central Selling Organisation which, in turn, buys nearly five-sixths of a stock which they buy from rough producers. Israeli importers to the CSO headquarters in London burn Vladimir to attend and burn "highlights" which are sold at ten times a year.

World diamond sales during the 'sixties, all of which helped Israel's industry enormously. Nineteen-seventy saw a little more sobering by comparison but the diamond world murmured that the time had come for the market to find its real balance and 1970 brought the slump. This year's export balance and 1970 brought the slump. This year's export balance and 1970 brought the slump.

Recent figures indicate 1971 has picked up beyond expectations; exports for the quarter are already 18% up on last year. Moshe Schmitzer, president of the Diamond Exporters and the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, predicts Israel will take over from Antwerp in 1976 as the leading polishing centre, an ambitious, but not unrealistic.

That the industry is growing at a healthy pace is evident even the magnificent Beit Gan, though only a few years old, is considered too small for the job. Plans are afoot to build an adjoining block and for visiting buyers. Israel's 250-odd polishing companies, to fear the potential from up-and-coming centres in India. In were only world Israel's last year, the market has an cause costs are (both labour and Israel's industry).

Continued

ISRAEL IN AFRICA

RONNIE MUTCH



In Ruanda, Israeli eye specialist Dr Zelfrent examines a patient in a mobile clinic partly equipped by Israel.

WITH a minuscule budget Israel is achieving an impact on the African continent which other countries envy, but cannot emulate on aid programmes carrying a hundred times more cash. (In 1968 alone the USA channelled \$326 million through its Agency for International Development.) The "secret" of this success is the dedicated and intelligent personal involvement on all levels to every task by those responsible for any project.

One official from the Israeli Ministry for Foreign Affairs' International Co-operation Division spells it out. "When we pick people for a project in Africa we are not terribly interested in the man who writes beautiful memos. What we want is a man who can dig a ditch all day with the temperature at well over a hundred, then explain to the villagers what other work has to be done, how to do it, and why. That night, after some cultural activities, he can write a memo. But he might prefer to sleep!"

The roots of this singular and altruistic energy in the Israelis who work in Africa are two-fold. The founder of political Zionism, Theodor Herzl, in the early days said: "... when we are a strong nation we will make it our duty to help those nations less privileged than ourselves." The other root is more immediate. Israel has travelled roughly the same road as the developing nations herself, albeit at lightning speed. This creates a bond of sympathy between the Israeli expert and his African colleagues.

DIAMONDS

Continued from previous page

seek out ways of diversifying. One obvious way to increase business is to promote a local jewellery industry. To date, Israel has exported practically all the gems she imports. A jewellery industry would involve the consumer directly in a clique: world that rotates strictly behind the scenes. It would also promote other areas of Israel's economy—it is a natural partner for her fashion industry.

Jewellery would absorb some of the country's highly creative design talents. But it takes time to build up a reputation in the fashionable but highly competitive world of the diamond business. It is now up to the government and insight of the man who built up the industry, to plough back some of their own profits into a local, but new and exciting craft.

In Africa the thing that most impressed me was how invisible Israeli aid was. The doctor or agricultural expert was away in the bush ("on safari") as I was many times informed with no immediately visible evidence as to what he was doing. But one had only to talk to the people to discover what was going on.

In Tanzania a farmer spoke glowingly about the Israeli who had stayed in the village: "He ate, drank and worked with the people." He also increased their maize production by a factor of five. "Had any other strangers (foreigners) helped around the district lately?" No, definitely not. The Chinese were building their multi-million pound railway about a mile from where we were talking!

Israel's involvement with Africa, because of its minuscule size in terms of cash, cannot afford to be anything but altruistic. In fact Israel is probably the one country in which the political aims of its overseas aid is virtually nil, beyond improving Israel's friendship with the countries concerned.

In 1968 there were 248 Israeli experts in Africa and 208 in the rest of the world. Africa still gets the lion's share but compared to the American Peace Corps, hundreds of thousands in the world at large, this is trivial. However, as one American aid to me, "So where is the Peace Corps now?" It died of a surfeit of money and political misdirection.

Israel, with its extremely high agricultural yields, is probably the best nation to act as an adviser in farming matters. In addition Israel gives social, economic and military aid. The first can be anything from organising social-worker training centres (e.g. in Kenya), teaching crafts, medical training and help, organising visible refugee centres in Zambia and applying the moshav and kibbutz village concept to African communities.

In Kenya there is a flourishing school for social workers which started modestly as the Kenya-Israel School of Social Work and now has grown into the Social Work Training Course in the Department of Social Development of the Kenya Institute of Administration. Best that for growing up if you can! This incidentally started after a talk given in 1960 by Mrs Mina Ben-Zvi in Israel and is now

probably the best school in East Africa.

Economic aid involves highly skilled workers or small teams assessing potential for a factory, dam, mine, hotel, etc.—always working in the field and then passing on their recommendations to the government of the country. They must be in tune with the needs and potential of the country and, above all, accurate. Their advice is highly respected and always followed.

So far as military aid is concerned African governments are at present not keen to advertise their military links with Israel. Here the potency of Israeli aid has been publicised with a vengeance (e.g. the training of Congo paratroopers and Uganda military men). Perhaps with fewer successes in the field Israel would be less newsworthy.

The one type of aid in which Israel is surely an expert is that of youth organisation. Youth movements of all political shades and varying beliefs have always been an important fact of life in Israel. They came about initially as a means of forging a new Jewish identity, educating youth from different cultures and social classes for Jewish nationhood.

African youth movements, originally formed as the nursery for future politicians and party workers, have had, like the Israeli youth movements, to change direction since independence. Unlike in Israel, African youth movements, used to a large degree of freedom, were becoming unmanageable. Israel has advised, planned and devised many ways of involving the youth constructively in the various communities.

A good example of this is Malawi. Here a fairly unruly youth movement (The Youth) has been transformed from political strong arm men (or rather boys) into happy and disciplined groups with the aim of actively helping in community affairs and cultural matters.

Finally, Israel provides training in Israel itself in various advanced techniques and technologies from applied nutrition to zoology. The trainees from these courses include some 15,000 to date who belong to a world-wide organisation called, appropriately, "Shalom."

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FROM TOURIST TO CITIZEN

Karen Gershon tells how it feels to be at home

BEING a citizen in Israel differs from being a tourist here by much more than not being on holiday; it is another kind of difference than that, say, between the emotional satisfaction one gets from hearing Hebrew over the radio on a bus and the frustration of finding oneself illiterate at the supermarket. To a Jew visiting here from the diaspora, what matters is the symbolic meaning of Israel; when one lives here what matters is what it feels like at home.

It is not true that the beginning is difficult: the satisfaction of having arrived here to stay generates such an energy and enthusiasm that one becomes superlatively capable; this and the makeshift quality of the initial stage—learning Hebrew instead of working, living in temporary quarters—makes one lighthearted; existence becomes play. To begin with, one immigrates not so much to another country as to another dimension.

I remember one afternoon, when we had been here for about a year, pushing my way past an English-speaking crowd in Ben-Yehuda Street, thinking that they probably thought people who lived here lucky (as if it were a privilege that did not have to be earned)—as I had done when I had been a tourist, and that they were wrong: it was when I ceased to be a newcomer and was no longer immune to the reality.

Living in Israel is hard. It is hard in the practical sphere because this is a developing country surrounded by enemies; prices are high and salaries low and a third of one's earnings goes on taxes. For those of us who choose to live here it is hard emotionally because choice makes everything a question of personal responsibility: when one of my children falls ill, this also may be a consequence of our coming to settle.

I wanted to live here, basically, so that I would be able to say "we" instead of "they." This makes for acceptance of the local frustrations: being part of the undisciplined crowd in the grocer's or suffering the interminable red tape have the grace of making me live as an Israeli. It does not matter that

there is no time for sight-seeing: I go into the Old City to do my shopping, and derive much satisfaction from being on familiar terms with it. The soil of which pilgrims cherish a small sample, to which my forefathers journeyed for their burial, I put plants in for my window-sills.

Let tourists complain that the pavements are up; they are laying out telephone cables; everywhere roads are being widened for our convenience; tall new buildings disrupt the skyline we first saw two and a half years ago; the city is alive and growing, as are my children within it. The old quarters are picturesque to look at but shun to live in; that there are Israeli children living in slums concerns us personally because our younger daughter goes to school with them. One's everyday life gets poured into the spaces between the newspaper aspects of Israel, to make it exist as a whole.

One feels safe as a Jew here because there is no discrimination between neighbours; when there is an occasion for fear we fear for each other and not for ourselves. We were living in the absorption centre in Kibbutz when Soviet-made Katyusha rockets were fired from the bare hillsides opposite into that district of Jerusalem, and our reactions were compassion

for those who might have been hurt and angry; we were not concerned whether the Katyusha would fall on the same side, like the one that fell on the other side which we are living in now. That is what matters with the sense of being here.

As a Jew born in the diaspora I have accepted for half a time that to the world my Jewishness makes me a tourist. I came to Israel to

ISRAEL'S TOURIST TRAFFIC NEVER SO GOOD

Philip Gillon



Family on an Israeli tour



Night life in Jerusalem — in the Khan Club

MODERN Israelis engaged in the tourist industry vary Solomon's ancient saying by declaring: "The time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the tourist is heard in our land." This does not mean that the tourist's voice is completely muted in the winter—these days are past when December and January were completely dead months. But never in the history of Israel's tourist industry has there been a time to compare to the spring of 1971, when 50,000 people poured in in one week across the tarmac of Lod airport.

The tourist flood brought with it the worst headache the tourist industry has ever faced—unprecedented overbooking. As Richard Bailey pointed out in his novel, "Hotel," all hotels everywhere in the world engage in overbooking, as an insurance against cancellations: Israeli hotels seem to be the most overbooked in the world, as they overbook wildly. In fairness to them it must be conceded that Israel is prone to have many cancellations owing to the security situation: very often a flash on a frontier sends vacationers elsewhere. As a result of the ceasefire, there were virtually no cancellations in 1971, hence the crisis. Tourist Minister Moshe Kol, and his men solved it by placing visitors in comfortable police and military recreation resorts, and in private homes.

Mr Kol generally is one of the happiest of Israel's Cabinet Ministers; all the statistics he has at his fingertips show that things are booming. In 1970, 107,000 tourists came to the Holy Land, leaving behind them an average of 290 each, or close to a total of 241.6 million. This makes tourism Israel's leading dollar earner. Through-out this year of crisis since June 1967, diaspora Jews have considered it a patriotic duty to come on holiday to Israel; far from being intimidated by border incidents, they tended to want to be as close as possible where the action was. But tourist pilgrimages and visits dropped considerably, and only in the last year have they risen again.

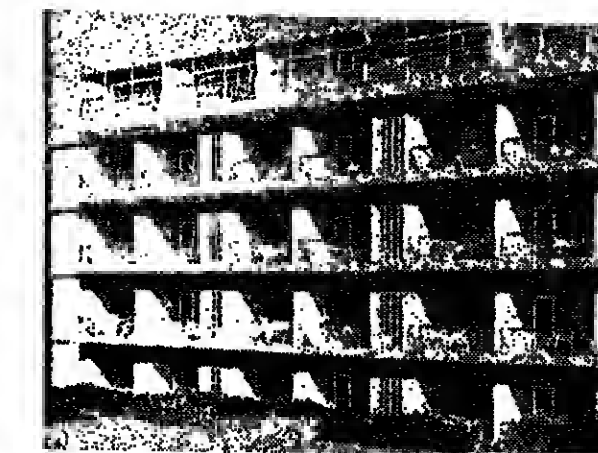
About one-third of the tourists now coming are non-Jews. Some come to see the holy places, others, like the Scandinavians, can be described as worshippers of Eilat—it is Israel's endless sunshine, the warm waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, that attract them.

Israel's attractions have increased out of recognition as a result of the Six-Day War. There is first of all Jerusalem, transformed from a sleepy village which rolled up the pavements at night to a humming metropolis, at least a busy city. The Old City, apart from the holy places, offers the endless attractions of the bazaars; the restaurants of East Jerusalem seem to belong to another planet, not just the other side of the city. To match their hirs restaurants in Jerusalem have opened all kinds of new places to eat; one can dine French, Chinese, Italian, Hungarian, Oriental and even Jewish style. Tourists who used to spend at most a day in Jerusalem now stay for an average of six days in the capital, bringing Teddy Kollek's famous smile to the surface.

Many new resorts have opened as a result of the war. There is now both a road link between Eilat and Sharm el Sheikh, and a possible boat trip through the fjords; Sharm el Sheikh's holiday camps and hotel have already 980 beds. It is often impossible to find a bed in Eilat, the demand for accommodation there is so great. The most respectable visitors, who have not taken the precaution of booking, are liable to end up sharing the beach with beatniks, who flock to Eilat like homing pigeons.

Another new road joins the springs of Ein Fascha, on the Dead Sea, near Jericho, to Ein Gedi, providing a wonderful scenic drive along the strangest body of water in the world, with Lot's wife recognisable in every pillar of salt, and the myrtle mountains of Moab on the other side of the lifeless lake. The Ministry of Tourism is trying to draw Dead Sea fruit from the area: Ein Bokek, a spa is being established, which is guaranteed to combine cures with comfort.

And as Moshe Kol points out, where else can one ski in the morning on the slopes of Mount Hermon, and water-ski in the afternoon on Lake Tiberias? There is even time to do some



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JEW IN BLUE



THE very existence of an Israel police force is one of those minor miracles. Within two short decades a complex, co-ordinated and efficient system was established, mostly by men with but very little personal experience in the field, and with no tradition to lean upon. Being a policeman was not one of the things "a nice Jewish boy" customarily aspired to.

When the State of Israel was established, and before that, while its foundations were laid under and in spite of the British Mandatory government, idealistic young men devoted themselves to mastering this subject. The smooth and effective operation of the Israeli police bears witness to their success.

On the face of it, this country faces numerous complex problems of potential crime and public disorder. First of all, it is at war, and its neighbours actively encourage all kinds of mischief. Other democracies have learned how vulnerable open societies are to terrorism.

Secondly, there is free immigration. Jews are encouraged to come from almost everywhere, with almost no selection who should, and who should not be admitted. Naturally, some of the less savoury types in a dozen countries have been tempted to take advantage of this wholesome welcome.

Thirdly, this is a society in transition, attempting to melt immigrants from widely differing backgrounds into one culture. One result of this process is tension, misadjustment, potential conflict.

Fourthly, Israel is flooded with weapons. Thousands of soldiers on leave bring their guns, and ammunition, home with them. Thousands of citizens own "souvenirs" brought home from the wars. Elsewhere, such an abundance of ordnance results in endemic violence.

Altogether, the police numbered only 9,500 personnel, at the end of 1970, some 3.1 per thousand inhabitants. Taking into consideration that 350 Israelis serve in the Administered Territories, together with more than 800 local personnel, and that many hundreds are assigned to the field units of the Border Police, the effective number on actual police duties is even smaller. As a matter of fact, only 5,200 men and women are assigned to the three police districts, which cover all of Israel.

About 1,100 Israelis serving with the police are members of the "minority" communities: Druse, Circassians, Beduin, some Christian and Moslem Arabs. The participation of these men in the responsible and dangerous work of keeping all the people of Israel safe, is one of the most encouraging indicators of the way things can develop.

Although held in general esteem by the Israeli public, members of the police are not allowed to think themselves "pampered darlings." Government employment is not the most remunerative work Israel can find; in the police, low pay comes on top of long hours, discomfort and danger. Many men find this challenging; their wives, who stay home and worry, while having to stretch a lean salary over a whole month of expenses, tend to be less enthusiastic. One result of this is the turnover in personnel: in 1970, about one-sixth of all policemen left the force. In

order to take their places, nearly 1,600 new recruits had to be enlisted.

In spite of its great needs, the Israel Police did not lower health, educational and aptitude standards. Nearly three out of every four applicants were rejected; one out of every six recruits who began basic training failed to complete the course.

The Israel Police's greatest achievement, perhaps, is beyond the safety of the cities' streets at night, the prevention of automobile accidents, the control of incipient crime.

These men cannot be bought. They are proud of the great responsibility on their shoulders. They are equally proud, for good cause, of a job well done.

Aryeh Greenfield

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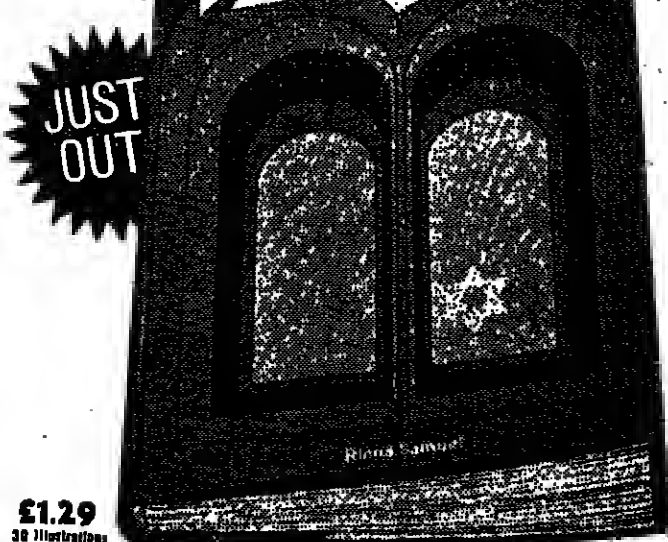
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MANY people who crossed the Arava in the days of Moses led the 12 tribes across thousands of years ago but none have ever passed long enough to plant a tree. The great valley stretching 100 miles from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Elath was a perilous passageway that encouraged dawdling. There were three wells along its entire length. In summer, temperatures would reach 100-plus in the shade, wherever shade could be found. Mostly there was sand and scrub and distant mountains that looked even bleaker than the valley itself. The descendants of Moses have now returned to the Arava



Simple pleasures at Kibbutz Yotvata

THE PIONEERS

to prove that this waste on the eastern edge of the Negev is indeed part of the Promised Land. In the short span of a few decades—principally since the Six-Day War—Israel has scored an amazing achievement. The settlements scarcely form great oases in a scorched valley. They had never in history been formed and three more settlements are in the planning stage. Moreover, the settlements have proved that they can not only live in the Arava but

in the area as well. The original purpose of the Government in settling the Arava was to protect the exposed lifeline from the Gulf of Elath to the Mediterranean. The main road skirts the border and securely encloses the settlements. By combining technology and willpower, the pioneers who came to the Arava have turned the settlement from dusty stockades to agricultural marvels which are envied by farmers in the most fertile part of the country. In the moshav of Ein Yahav, the northern Arava, the farmers—most of them newcomers—have netted such as 20,000 pounds a year, twice the yield of an engineer. (Settlers in the Arava are not required to pay taxes, Government subsidies to draw people

to the advantage nature offers in the Arava is for sunshine which permits vegetables and flowers to be grown for the high-priced market of Europe at a time when the snow-covered continent has no such produce. Melons grown in the Arava were drawing 50p a pound in London shops this winter. When settlers first came to the Arava only the toughest would grow. Water was scarce and salty, the soil was sterile, there were no roads in the winter and blistering heat in the summer.

The breakthrough occurred at Kibbutz of Yotvata, the

first permanent settlement in the valley. (The well of Yotvata is mentioned in the Bible as a place where the Hebrew tribes camped.) Here the Israeli-developed drip irrigation system was first tested successfully. By feeding a mixture of water and fertilizer directly in the plants through plastic tubes, the system produced prodigious yields with even limited amounts of water.

Meanwhile, bore holes sunk the length of the valley began to produce substantial quantities of water. Most of it was brackish but usable for drip irrigation. The earth was washed clean of its salts by repeated risings of fresh water and special crops were planted to provide the soil with nutrients. In some cases soil was trucked in from the Dinnah area in the Negev and mixed with peat from the Hula Valley (a former swamp) in the Galilee and Golan Heights to create a fertile new soil. Eventually, some 15,000 acres in the valley will be reclaimed by the JNF and turned into productive farmland.

The most important ingredient in the Arava is its human material. Many of the settlements originated as Nahal outposts manned by young boys and girls soldiers who divided their military career between pioneering and soldiering.

Upon leaving the service, many of them decided to return to the Arava, drawn by its stark beauty and its challenge.

Abraham Rabinovitch

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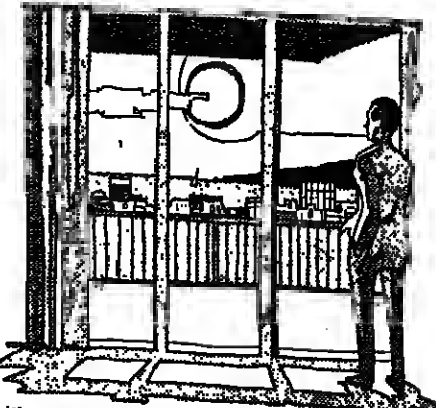
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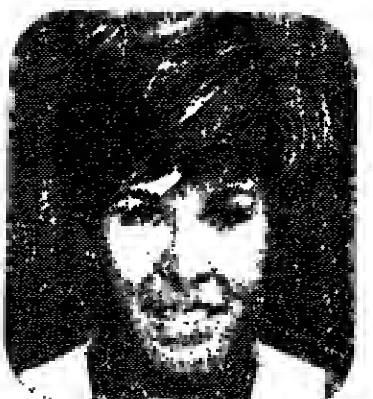
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EXCHANGING carping remarks about the previous night's programme has become as common in Israel as discussing the weather in this country. An avid public devours the latest gossip about the ups and downs of television personalities in the same way that the British public devours the inside story of a society divorce.

Hardly a week goes by without an article in the press denouncing yet another shortcoming in TV administration. Many viewers write angry letters; some put forward suggestions for improvement; few, if any, offer praise. But nearly all watch devoutly, with the lights dimmed, and are loath to miss a single item.

Last month I astounded a delightful family of five, comprising mother, father, grandmother and two teenage sons, when I withdrew to another room in order to avoid the second instalment of "Department S," with Peter Wyngarde. Later I astounded them again by declining to watch a feature film in Arabic without subtitles.



Della Mazon—Hebrew news and a new top every day

They could not understand the dialogue any more than I could, but they watched to the bitter end. Switching off is still an unknown indulgence in a community where a set costs something like £250, and rental services do not exist.

Television planners are convinced that most adverse comments about programme items stem mainly from lack of selectivity among viewers. There are 400,000 licensed TV sets in Israel serving a population of three million. Partly because television is still a novelty, and partly because purchasing a set is a considerable strain, people tend to make the most of it and watch fairly indiscriminately.

A recent survey has shown that most Hebrew-language viewers watch well over two hours a day, which constitutes about 70 per cent of the total output. In the United States, where the choice is vast, viewing amounts to only 5 per cent of the total output.

This apparently is the root of the evil. No single programme is meant to cater for all tastes; but as viewers are not sufficiently selective, they condemn the entire output on the strength of items which failed to satisfy

THE GOGGLE BOXERS

By Ruth Jordan

their own particular demands. It is not the quality which is at fault, argue TV chiefs, but the general public, which has not yet graduated into an adult pattern of viewing.

Israeli television came into its own about a year ago, when a regular seven-day service was introduced after a two-year experimental stage. There is only one channel, which is non-commercial, and which together with sound radio comes under the Israel Broadcasting Authority. The annual television budget amounts to £55 million, and is derived mostly from licences and sound radio commercials.

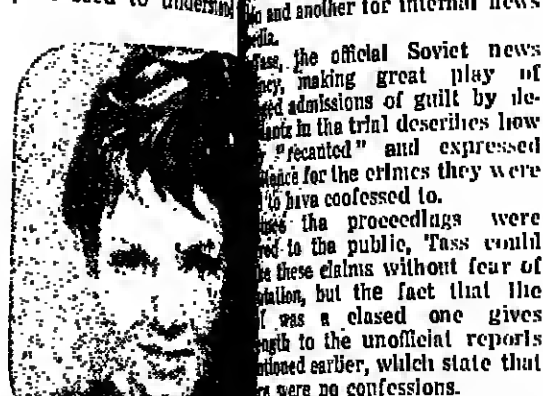
The daily output consists of three hours in Hebrew and one hour in Arabic. Both programmes are concerned with information and entertainment. News bulletins, news magazines, discussions and topical comment come under information; pop songs, shows, feature films and poetry readings come under entertainment. It is amusing to reflect that the adventures of Flipper the Dolphin count as part of the Hebrew output, because the sub-titles are in Hebrew. Recently, however, it has been decided to introduce sub-titles, in Hebrew or in Arabic, as the case may be, to enable viewers to cross the language barrier and enjoy



Newsreader Dan Gannur: voted heart-throb No. 1 for good looks and charm

programmes which had not been specifically listed in their own language column. From the early stages of planning, it has been recognised that in order to keep the programmes going, at least half the output would have to be imported. Experience has now shown that imported pro-

grammes, like wine, do always travel. A BBC swears series, including War of the Roses, was considered a bore. A series from France was tepid praise; while MacGouhan became best name after the war. For seventeen weeks was held spellbound. "No 1" became a talking point in honky-tonk cafes and serious papers. Articles discussing the "number system," providing the people openly talked and analysed its implications. It was a success, like any other, in that it was not understood.



Archie language newsreader Stuart—top playgoer

watched it to the last. No such speed ever came to any of the other hand they enjoy following and even to the eyes of the free world the finding of guilt and the "black" trial—and the and were rigged and the de- KGB (security police) was given a chance to shine from British games; so are political and shows with topical songs with topical lyrics. Most popular of all are not individual programmes but some of the people who sent them. Newsreaders, whose faces have become part of the household, and who are not too unwilling to give a personal personality to looks and elegant clothes to matter.

Until newsreader Dan Gannur, who one evening came with a new wig, was a nine-day wonder. Pretty Della Mazon, who has a standing ovation with a walk-known beauty which appeals to her long-haired library. An Arabic-language newsreader, Gloria Stuart, top playgoer, and two communities, had the of the entire viewing (lon when she recently an Israeli TV director.

Printed and published by the Jewish Chronicle Newspaper, 28, 1971.

WHY THE TRIALS WERE SECRET

How valid are the so-called "confessions" of Soviet Jews? The Jewish Chronicle's Ensi European affairs correspondent explains why Western newsmen were barred from the Leningrad trial.

trial and the main accused in the second.

At the first proceedings, in December, 1970, Mikhail Korenblit was interrupted by the prosecutor before he could say much about Mark Dymshits, afterwards sentenced to 15 years in a labour camp in connection with the alleged hijacking attempt.

"Before this," Korenblit said, according to the underground account of the trial, "I used to think that Dymshits was an honest man who was suffering for the Jewish people..." At this point the prosecutor intervened to prevent him from saying more.

The implication is clear, however—Dymshits, in Korenblit's view, was not the genuine, Jewishly-conscious Soviet Jew he appeared to be, but was really an agent provocateur acting for the KGB.

Later in his evidence, Mikhail Korenblit returned to the subject of Mark Dymshits. He described how, on June 12, 1970, when collecting signatures for a collective letter from Leningrad Jews to U.S. "Thank, he went to Dymshits' flat to obtain his signature.

The underground description of the trial summarised this part of his evidence as follows:

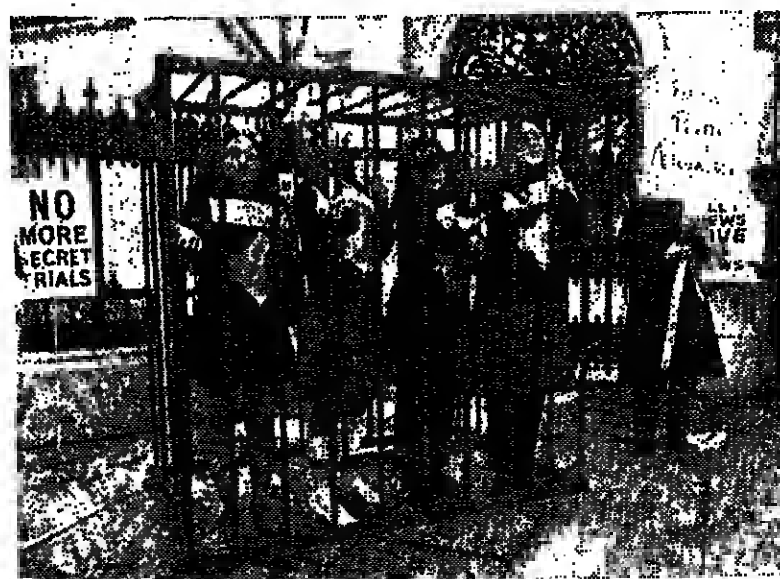
"He (Mikhail Korenblit) had always been quite at home in Dymshits' house, and he was therefore surprised that he was not allowed in (but first). Then, after the doors of the rooms had been closed, he was led into the kitchen 'and I saw...' (i.e. understood).

At this point, the prosecutor again interrupted him and signalled to the police to remove him from the court. As he was being bundled out by force, Korenblit managed to shout, according to the underground, "I ran to telephone to (Lassa) Kominsky and to the centre and I said: It is necessary to telephone to Edik (Eduard Kuznetsov) in Riga, everybody knows everything..." He was then led out without the lawyers or the accused being asked if they had any questions to put to the witness."

Clearly, since there have been two Leningrad trials, Korenblit was unable to make those telephone calls to warn other Jews of the impending KGB frame-up. And he was prevented from telling the court about it as well.

A recurrent feature of Soviet political life is the concentrated effort made to strengthen the grip of the KGB. Just before the 23rd Soviet Communist Party Congress—the first under Brezhnev's leadership—the KGB struck at the most troublesome part of the legacy of the Khrushchev period, the dissenting liberal intellectuals. They arrested the writers Andrei Sinavsky and Yuri Daniel, and made a propaganda exercise out of their trial.

Before the 24th congress in April this year, the KGB decided to strike at Soviet Jews. The decision was not accidental.



Members of the Universal Committee on Soviet Jewry demonstrating outside the Russian Embassy in Kensington in protest against the secret trials

The fact that the trials were staged in a number of cities but not Moscow showed that the KGB had learnt its lesson from the Sinavsky-Daniel trial and others held in the Soviet capital, when Western journalists were clustered outside the court room.

This time trials were held only in provincial cities, and the defendants were people who had openly stated their desire to emigrate to Israel, applied for exit visas, and signed repeated appeals to Soviet and UN leaders to that effect.

The Soviet authorities seem to want the best of both worlds. On the one hand they are seeking to intimidate Jews from applying for emigration to Israel by means of crude police harassment, indis-

criminate arrest and trials, and the whipping up of a fierce anti-Zionist campaign in the Soviet mass media.

On the other hand, in order to appease Western opinion they are allowing some Jews to emigrate. So far, the Soviet Union has failed to stop Soviet Jews from expressing their Jewish consciousness and their yearning to emigrate to Israel.

On the contrary, it has stimulated the Jews of the Soviet Union to new defiance and has encouraged them to persist in their efforts to leave a country which does not want them, yet does not want to let them go either.

Z. BEN-SHLOMO

PERSONAL OPINION

I suspect that among the reasons why Israel no longer take him seriously is that they are not on the move for seven months of the year, that their lux problems are not so insurmountable that they have to resort to Switzerland, that they have no flats in Paris, London and New York; in short, that they have come home and, having but one hour, are less inclined to lofty speculation.

Mrs Maurice Eshelman opened a retrospective exhibition of the work of the late Gerhard Frankl last week.

Frankl was born in Vienna in 1901, came here as a refugee shortly before the war, and spent most of his working life in this country. He lost many relatives and friends in the Holocaust and his work was deeply affected by it, yet without making it horrific or grotesque or marred by its essential beauty.

The exhibition is thus of more than incidental interest to the Jewish community, but on a scale to travel to Coventry to see it, to Coventry Cathedral to be exact.

Most of our synagogues have apocryphal and empty spaces (none usually more empty than the synagogue itself), but it would never occur to them to hold an exhibition of this sort. They might install stained-glass windows as a money-raising gimmick, or commission a portrait in oils of an honorary officer, but never a work of art, and that is a pity.

Before we all rush and condemn the servicemen we should ask ourselves, and particularly ask our leaders: What has the Anglo-Jewish community done to welcome these Americans? How many of them have been invited to homes? How many have been invited to homes? How many have been invited to homes? How many have been invited to homes?

One can, of course, think of exceptions like the Azar, who is on the move for seven months of the year, that he is a Swiss national for tax purposes, and an Israeli, and that he lives in Paris, London and New York.

Our institutions tend to be the ultimate resort of the philistine.

I don't know how Shavunt came to be an annual dairy festival, but I welcome it. Health-conscious American friends (and what Americans are not health-conscious—it's the Jewish contribution to American civilisation) warn me that dairy foods are slow poison, but then who's in a hurry? If one has to succumb to a surfeit of drink, to baccos, lampreys or cheese-cake, what man in his senses (or, indeed, out of them) would not choose cheese-cake? I am, on the other hand, less enthusiastic about blintzes ever since eating something called "blintze surprise" in a famous New York restaurant. The surprise being an attack of dysentery which kept me in bed for a week. It was then that, a little belatedly, I recalled the immortal warning of the Psalmist: Put not thy trust in blintzes.

I hope that our so-called leaders, especially those who so frequently pontificate about the dangers and extent of intermarriage, will read carefully the report on page 26 of this week's issue of the J.C. There we are told that nearly everyone of the Jewish American Air Force men who marry when they are stationed in Britain do so with non-Jewish girls.

Before we all rush and condemn the servicemen we should ask ourselves, and particularly ask our leaders: What has the Anglo-Jewish community done to welcome these Americans? How many of them have been invited to homes? How many have been invited to homes? How many have been invited to homes?

Render questions on Jewish belief and practice will be answered in this column every week. They should be addressed to "Ask the Rabbi," Jewish Chronicle, 28 Finsbury Street, London, EC2A 1JT. Answers are intended for general guidance only.

ASK THE RABBI

Would you expound on the custom of Tikkun Leil Shavuot?

The custom is based on a passage in the Zohar which speaks of the great significance of this night as the time of preparation for the marriage of God and Israel, when the Torah is given again, as it were, on Shavuot. Actually, the Zohar refers to the community of Israel on high, the name given to the Shechina, of which Israel is the counterpart here below. In other words, at this special time of grace the "sacred marriage" takes place on high between the Holy One, blessed be He and His Bride, which is a highly-charged mythological way of expressing the unity that then reigns in all creation with harmony restored, as it were, in the divine realm.

Rabbi Shimon b. Yohai and his associates, as we are told, therefore spent the night in vigil in order to prepare the ornaments for the Bride. There are 24 in number and represent the 24 books of the Bible. To assist the harmonisation of the supernal powers is called by the Cabalists *Tikkun* ("putting right," "perfecting"). The mystics of Safed in the sixteenth century elaborated on this idea and produced a special *Tikkun* that is still used, containing passages from the Bible, the Mishna, the Zohar and other classical works.

In some circles however, instead of selections from the classics, a more detailed and rigorous study of a particular passage was preferred. As the Maggid of Dubnow is reported to have

said, samples of goods for sale are only of value if the seller can deliver the goods. Nowadays, as argued, we cannot pretend, by quoting selections, that we have the whole of the Torah at our fingertips.

A less mystical reason given for the custom of spending the whole night in study is that, according to the Midrash, the people of Israel did not sleep on the night before the Torah was to be given. By staying up all night before the anniversary of the giving of the Torah we make sure that Israel will not be found asleep again.

Why are there shechita laws for animals and poultry but not for fish?

The question is asked and answered in the Talmud (*Chullin* 27b): "Whence do we know that fish do not require shechita? If flocks and birds be slain for them, will they suffice? Or if all the fish of the sea be gathered together for them, will it suffice for them?" (*Numbers* 11, 22).

The verse appears of animals and birds requiring shechita but of fish it states that they can simply be "gathered together," i.e. they can be taken out of the water without requiring shechita. The reason behind it is not stated, but it is possible that since fish can not live without water there would be little point in requiring shechita after they have been taken out of the water. Perhaps, too, since fish appear to experience less pain than animals and birds the comparatively less painful method is not demanded.

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100 per cent marry out of faith

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Every one of the Jewish American Air Force men who marry when they are stationed in Britain do so out of the faith.

"The intermarriage rate is 100 per cent," Captain Chaim Scherz, the USA Air Force chaplain in the United Kingdom, told members of the local B'nai B'rith lodge at Luton.

"Since coming to Britain 18 months ago, I have been asked to

officiate at some 20 to 25 weddings of my men. But I have been unable to do so in every case, because they have all married non-Jewish girls," said Captain Scherz. "As an Orthodox rabbi—I was at Yeshiva University—I am unable to be flexible in this regard and had to turn them all down. But I know that they married without me."

"The problem is symptomatic of American Jewish youth today. They have such a loose link with Judaism that this does not seem to be a serious thing to them. But it becomes more marked when a serviceman is stationed overseas—because he is generally far from an organised Jewish community."

Occasionally, said Captain Scherz, he had appealing letters from parents to stop the marriages. "But by that time it is too late to do anything. . . . Alternatively, the parents try to ignore letters from their sons about their marriages to non-Jewish girls and pretend it never happened."

Tynesiders meet at Whitley Bay

From our Correspondent

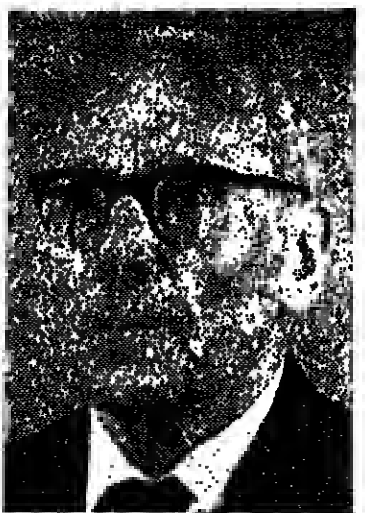
For its annual out-of-town meeting, the Representative Council for Newcastle Jewry, under the chairmanship of Dr Lionel Kopelowitz, was entertained by the Whitley Bay community.

They heard a report given by the president of the local congregation, Mr A. P. Corman, in which he expressed confidence in the future of Jewish life in Whitley Bay, as well as anxiety at the financial commitments of maintaining an active synagogue and Hebrew classes.

Kopelowitz spoke of future changes in the structure of the Newcastle religious organisation which would give more latitude for possible co-operation when problems arose. The maintenance of active Jewish life in the small communities was an uphill struggle.

If the community willed its survival, the Council would do what it could to "bridge the gap," he said.

Philip Simon



The Grand Old Man of the Middlesbrough Jewish community is Mr Philip Simon, who is 93—and still going strong.

Mr Simon's active communal career began over 70 years ago, when as the treasurer's son, he walked the streets of Middlesbrough to collect synagogue membership fines of 2d. and 3d. a week. He has held every council office in the congregation and today his active, informed mind and deep commitment to the Jewish community, at home and further afield, make him the doyen of Middlesbrough Jewry and one of its most loved and respected members. No communal gathering is complete without his cheerful presence.

His interests are as wide as his circle of friends. He is a Freemason and a life member of Middlesbrough Bridge Club. He no longer travels as far afield as he used to, but this is the only significant concession he has made to advancing years.

Glasgow Council criticised

An allegation that the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council has been insufficiently active on behalf of Soviet Jewry was angrily refuted by its president, Dr Jack E. Miller, at the Council's annual meeting last week.

The charge that the last time the Council did anything was five months ago at the time of the first Leningrad trials was made by Mr

Dublin prizes

From our Correspondent

The most important single contribution which any member of the Jewish community can make towards the future welfare of the community must be to give every material and moral support to Jewish education.

This was stated by Mr Ernest Newman, president, at the annual prize giving of the Dublin Tolmid Torah and Zion Primary School. The Chief Rabbi of Ireland, Dr Isaac Cohen, in presenting his report as lion superintendent, stated that Zion school was recognised as one of the most progressive national schools in Dublin and its syllabus was fully integrated with the Department of Education's new curriculum in all subjects. And the high standards maintained by the Ouhlin Tolmid Torah had been fully upheld.

Other speakers were Dayan Z. J. Alamy, Mr M. Joss, vice-president, and Mr Arnold Yonishen, Hebrew headmaster. The awards were distributed by Mrs Isaac Cohen.

Elected to office

Bournemouth: League of Jewish Women—Mrs J. Waldman, chairman; Mrs F. Miller, vice-chairman; Mrs J. Kammorling, treasurer; Mrs S. Keener, Mrs C. Ross, secretaries.

Edinburgh: Council of Christians and Jews—The Rev Prof. G. W. Anderson, Honorary Dr. F. Weinberg, chairman; G. Glass, treasurer; the Rev R. Smith, secretary.

GLI: Jewish Board of Guardians Ladies' Auxiliary—Mrs D. Blom, chairman; Mrs E. March, vice-chairman; Mrs M. Wilson, treasurer; Mrs R. Harris, secretary.

LIVERPOOL: Yeshiva—H. J. Lachar, president; S. Rosenblatt, vice-president; S. Wolfson, treasurer; A. Lewis, secretary; Alex-M. Turner, chairman; S. Marcus, vice-chairman.

R. Hyman, treasurer; H. Dendau, secretary.

SHIFFIELD: Representative Council—H. Miller, president; A. E. Isaac, vice-president; S. Rosenberg, Honorary Education Board—E. N. Mackay, president; Dr E. Cohen, vice-president; H. J. Bayers, treasurer; H. Jacobs, D. Southern, M. Moss, secretaries.

SUNDERLAND: Guild of Jewish Women—Mrs L. Collins, chairman; Mrs L. Lofthouse, treasurer; Mrs T. Dendau, secretary.

WOLVERHAMPTON: B'nai B'rith—F. H. Houghton, president; D. Korn, vice-president and secretary; M. Hottelshitz, treasurer.

From our Correspondent

Educator Burrows, a former member of the Glasgow Jewish Study Society.

Claiming that the Council had been in the forefront of the campaign for Soviet Jewry, Dr Miller pointed out that it had been the first provincial council to be recognised by the British Jewish community on Soviet Jewry. The possible aspect of the campaign investigated by its public relations committee four weeks ago and it came to the conclusion that this was not the moment to take any additional action. It was an attitude endorsed by the Board of Deputies.

It was stated by the secretaries that those were affiliated organisations, and its history. Dr Miller said youth representation on the Council and its executive committee public relations committee had been strengthened.

Soviet bravery

The bravery of Russian Jews applied for exit visas by the Israeli Ambassador, Dr Isaac Cohen, in presenting his report as lion superintendent, stated that Zion school was recognised as one of the most progressive national schools in Dublin and its syllabus was fully integrated with the Department of Education's new curriculum in all subjects. And the high standards maintained by the Ouhlin Tolmid Torah had been fully upheld.

Other speakers were Dayan Z. J. Alamy, Mr M. Joss, vice-president, and Mr Arnold Yonishen, Hebrew headmaster. The awards were distributed by Mrs Isaac Cohen.

Institute solvent

The Glasgow Jewish Institute, which acquired new premises some months ago, has now been sold to the Jewish Education Board—E. N. Mackay, president; Dr E. Cohen, vice-president; H. J. Bayers, treasurer; H. Jacobs, D. Southern, M. Moss, secretaries.

Mr Criven said that the new premises provided in the new premises a reading room, TV room, games room and restaurant.

It was reported by Mr Criven, the treasurer, that the accumulated funds of the Institute amounted to £27,284.

TRAVEL

New developments in the Canaries

DAVID PELA

Most tourists the Canaries are the gay, sophisticated, often (they always are) in the resort areas in Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Puerto de la

with its cluster of grand hotels, is the popular tourist region. And Las Palmas, port, port city, but a splendid beach, is the mag

the area a moon-like appearance. Black and red rock formations lead to the summit of the Montaña del Fuego (Fire Mountain). The restaurant there offers dishes cooked in the ground by the heat of the mountain!

The north of the island, however, has green subtropical vegetation. One of the most popular



Part of the modern section of Arrecife, capital of Lanzarote

restarted North European package travellers.

Lanzarote—easternmost of the Canary Islands—has a world area and, when the development projects now say are completed, will be an attraction for those seeking a superb climate, fine beaches, spectacular scenery.

Big closer to the African coast than the other islands Lanzarote is a sunny, warmer, December temperatures being kept by sea breezes to about 75°F. In the best that the sun shines 300 days a year, that you can be in the sea summer and

the island is largely unspoilt, the current development

and is ideal for those who prefer holidays away from the beach and enjoy exciting sight-seeing. To the south there are volcanic views of volcanic

and lava flows which give

tourist attractions are the caves of Las Verdes where the colourful rock formations are illuminated and a night-club on the shores of the underground lake provides entertainment.

Lanzarote holidays are already available in package form, with non-stop jet flights from London. The elegant Las Ventanas, a modern hotel nine miles from Arrecife, the capital—is the choice of many tour operators, the hotel offering bathtubs as well as accommodation in the main building.

A new resort region, the Costa Lanz, is being developed five miles from the capital, the nucleus being a four-star hotel, the San Nicolas, which will be completed next year. This large resort complex, close to the beach, will also have villas, apartments, garden areas, shops, etc.

The San Nicolas will be operated by the Hotels Canarios group which also runs the San Felipe in Tenerife and the Reina Isabel at

Continued on next page, column 5

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SPORTS NEWS

FOOTBALL

Everton's three wins in Israel

In the final match of their Israel tour Everton, the English First Division team, best of combined Jerusalem XI on Tuesday by 4-0. The Jerusalem team comprised players from Hapoel and Bnei Akiba.

Following a dull, scoreless first half, the Morsosiders went on a goal spree after the interval. Bull, the English international, netted twice and Royle and Kendall added

three more. There were 8,000 spectators at the game.

All the weekend Everton beat Netanya Maccabi 3-1 with goals by Royle (2) and Johnson. Under Mordochai Spiegler's captaincy Netanya Maccabi have just won Israel's National League title for the first time.

Despite Everton winning all three games here there has been some criticism in the local press against foreign teams like Everton coming to Israel after a tiring season at home and performing rather disappointingly.

In their other game last week, Everton beat a Tel Aviv XI 2-1. Scottish League champions Glasgow Celtic defeated an Israel XI 1-0 on Wednesday before a crowd of 40,000 at Ramat Gan. The Israelis put up a fine resistance to one of the best teams in the world. Celtic's goal was scored by Harry Hood in the 20th minute.

From JACK LEON—Tel Aviv

Brady footballer Jeffrey Bookman, captained the English Schools under-19 team in their recent international.

Chandos recorded their first victory, 2-1, in their annual fixture against Cambridge University and also defeated Kent County 5-3 in a doubles match. Maccabi players Eph Leviev and Yeh Israel, and Wimbledon competitor Brian Anstey were included in the Chandos team.

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TENNIS

Israel out of Davis Cup

From our Correspondent—Tel Aviv

Rumania decisively knocked Israel out of the Davis Cup winning the second-round European Zone tie between the two countries in Ramat Gan by 5-0 without conceding even a single set in the process.

Israel's hopes of a continuation of the extreme heat—which had handicapped Norway the previous week, in the first round of the competition—did not materialise, and in fact the Rumanians were favoured by unseasonably cool weather throughout the tie.

With their team including the world's sixth-ranking player, Ilie Nastase, Rumania is this year hoping to win the Davis Cup, thus going one better than in 1969 when they reached the challenge round for the first time.

Israel's new champion, Yehoshua Shalem, was the most successful of the losers, taking Nastase to 6-1, 6-3 in his first singles and also winning five games of Tiebreak in going down 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

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TABLE TENNIS

Julian Colin remembered

By DAVID LUDDY

At the Julian Colin memorial table tennis match last week 130 people donated over £50 towards a trophy and small replicas. They are to be presented to the North-West Jewish Boys' and Girls' Club and played for each year in Julian's memory.

The match was played at Ultra Electronics, Western Avenue, London, between the Willesden League, and including Scottish International Malcolm Sugdan, and Middlesex juniors, the national junior champions. Julian Colin represented both sides in their successes during the past two years. Willesden won 4-2.

Julian Colin's parents were present and Mr Colin accepted his son's junior premier medal.

Susan Shoen (Victoria) won the A.J.Y. girls' under-19 singles title at the Victoria Club. She beat Redbridge players, Juliet Ovide, in the final and the holder, Suzanne Kaye, in the semi, 22-20 in the third set.

Michael Levy (MAL) was beaten at the quarter-final stage by eventual winner, Laura Landry, in an invitational rubber hat tournament sponsored by the International Table Tennis Club at East Finchley.

The Middlesex Junior No. 6, Graham Conn, also reached the quarter-finals, but was defeated by county player David Jemmett in three sets.

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ATHLETICS

Student gets to world class

By ALF WILSON

Jerry Liebenberg, a 22-year-old student at West Michigan University, who last year competed for the USA on their European tour, crashed into world class when competing in a recent meeting at Knoxville.

He won the 3,000 metres steady chase in a staggering 8-min. 45-sec. to move into second place behind the American ranking.

Among Jewish athletes, this has been beaten only by the Soviet star, Viktor Markin, who won the 3,000 metres race at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. Liebenberg's time was held only 35 minutes later by the Soviet star, Viktor Markin.

Only former USSR champion Bill Morris (USA) is now ranked ahead of him in the Jewish ranking list at this distance.

Chandos recorded their first victory, 2-1, in their annual fixture against Cambridge University and also defeated Kent County 5-3 in a doubles match. Maccabi players Eph Leviev and Yeh Israel, and Wimbledon competitor Brian Anstey were included in the Chandos team.

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